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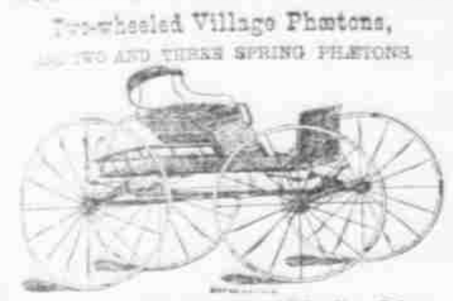

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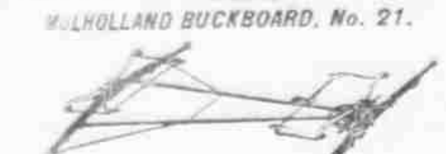

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THE MOTHER.

Over and under in and out,
The swift little needle flies;
For always between her in idleness
The mending basket lies;
And the patient hands, though weary,
Work lovingly on and on
At tasks that never are finished,
For mending is never done.

She takes up the father's stocking,
And skillfully knits in the heel,
And smooths the seems with a tender touch,
That he may no roughness feel;
And her thoughts to her merry girlhood
And early wifehood go,
And she smiles at the first pair of stockings
She knit so long ago.

Then she speaks to the little maiden
Learning to knit, at her side,
And tells her about those stockings
Uneven and shapeless and wide—
"I had to ravel them out, my dear;
Don't be discouraged, but try,
And after a while you'll learn to knit
As swift and as even as I."

She takes up a little white apron,
And thinks of the woeful face
Of her darling when she came crying:
"Oh, mamma! I've torn my lace."
So she mended the child's pet apron,
Then took up a tiny shoe,
And fastened a stitch that was broke
And tied the ribbon of blue.

The maiden has wearied of working
And gone away to her play;
The sun in the West was sinking
At the close of the quite day.
Now the mother's hands are resting,
Still holding the stocking of red,
And her thoughts in the twilight shadow
To the far-off future have fled.

"O! where will the little feet wander
Before they have time to rest?
Where will the bright heads be pillowed
When the mother's loving breast
Is under the spring's blue violets,
Is under the summer grass,
When over the fall the autumn leaves
And the storms of winter pass."

And a prayer from her heart she utters:
"God bless them my dear ones all;
O! may it be many, many years
Ere sorrow to them befall!"
To her work from the mending-basket
She turn's with a heart at rest;
For she knows that to husband and children
She is always the best.

THE DESERTED CABIN.

In the Fall of '74, on a dull-looking morning, a chum of mine, Tom Bayliss, and myself left Plainsburg, en route for Indian Gulch, some twenty-five miles distant. Tom was an old miner, and had located a claim in French Gulch early in the fifties, from which he had taken a good many thousand dollars, and felt certain that there still remained localities in the Indian Gulch District of Mariposa Co., Col., where a man could, at any rate, make grab money, and might, by chance, "strike it rich." Each of us packed a double blanket, and I took an old shot-gun along in order to somewhat vary the monotony of beans and bacon with a rabbit or quail. Soon after we left Plainsburg it began to drizzle, but having once started we determined to keep right along. About noon it cleared off a trifle, and we halted to take lunch and rest at a deserted cabin, close to what had once been a sheep corral. Just as we had finished our after-lunch pipes we were startled by a vivid flash of lightning, followed almost instantaneously by a clap of thunder, which made the rickety old cabin fairly shake. Flash followed flash, and deafening peals of thunder simultaneously echoed through the adjacent foot-hills. Then came the rain, and such rain!

"I guess we'd better make a night of it here," said Tom Bayliss, after we had waited in vain for three hours for it to clear up.

I perfectly agreed with him, and as we had taken the precaution to bring along some biscuits, bacon and coffee, we started a fire in the big adobe fire-place, put the coffee-pot on, and after patching up the leaky roof as well as we could, prepared to make the best of the night.

It must have been about 11 P. M. when we were startled out of a sound sleep by loud shrieks of murder! murder! in a shrill woman's voice. Our dog was barking furiously. I clutched my shot-gun, and Tom, taking his revolver, we sallied forth to discover the cause of the cries we heard. The rain had ceased, and a young moon, aided by the stars, shed a faint light over the plains. Some hundred yards away we could just discern the outline of a covered wagon. As we approached the voice became fainter and fainter, and had subsided into a series of moans, when we finally halted, ten yards from the wagon, and shouted out: "What's the matter there?"

The only answer we received was the thrusting of what looked like the barrel of a Winchester rifle through the aperture for ingress of the oil-cloth cover of the wagon, and a request to "get out of that quick if you don't want some hot lead." Not desiring to be made targets of, we beat a peaceful retreat toward our cabin. That the wagon could not get away without our knowledge we were assured, as both of the horses were sheltering from the wind in an old barn close to the cabin we were in. Tom, who was somewhat romantically inclined, insisted that it was a case of abduction, and that some villain had stolen away a lovely maiden or fair young wife. I, being somewhat more prosaic, suggested that it was a mere family jar between husband and wife, and that perhaps the old woman had imbibed a trifle too much. So we talked and speculated upon the case until the first gray streaks of dawn began to light the eastern horizon. We looked in the direction of the wagon, and at once discerned signs of life. A fire had been lit on the creek bank, and we could just make out the outline of a man's form against the flames. Presently we saw the figure leave the fire and walk slowly in our direction, rifle in hand. We carefully looked to our weapons, and awaited results with fast-beating hearts.

Imagine the relief we felt when, on the nearer approach of the rifle-bearing form, we recognized the countenance of Ben Collins, the Marshal of Plainsburg. We both started out to meet him, and after taking a pull at a flask that he produced, and handing it around, he said: "I got off the road last night, got lost in the storm, and had to camp out. Were you the chaps that came around the wagon last night?" We told him "yes," and he continued: "I had a pretty hard time of it, I can tell you. I started from a ranch twelve miles from here, with a crazy woman that I had to take to Napa. She seemed quiet enough, and I took no trouble to hand-cuff her, but somehow the thunder seemed to raise the very old boy with her. Just as I had decided that it was no use going any further in the rain, and was trying to make the poor woman as comfortable as possible, she sprang on me from behind and clutched me by the throat with both hands, and it was all I could do to stop her from choking me to death, for she's a woman that weighs one hundred and sixty or more, and these crazy folks are as strong as mules for a spurt. At last, however, I shook her off, was proceeding to put on the bracelets, when she yelled out blue murder, and I guess you heard her."

We returned with Ben and took a look at the crazy virago. She was a Mexican woman, about forty years of age, and stalwart as a man. When she saw us she insisted that she had been stolen from home by brigands, and got so excited that we left, and, wishing Collins good luck with his uncanny charge, started off on our road to Indian Gulch and fortune. A month let us out there, as we could not even strike pay dirt, but I shall always remember that night at the deserted cabin.

BREAKING THE BRONCHO.

A Realistic Sketch of one of the Duties of a Cowboy.

About the 10th of May the foreman of a cow outfit is in the nearest town, hiring his men and loading a freight team with provisions. The men go out to the ranch with him, and two or three days before the round up, which is usually in the latter half of May, the horses are mustered and divided among the men. The ponies that have been running on the range through the winter are thrown in with whatever fresh colts the outfit has purchased, and the men all proceed to the corral. The boss first attends to the riders who were with him the year before.

"Tex, what did you ride?"

"Coon, Scurro, Pete, Loco, Gotch, Paddy's all there is here. Red Cloud was sold with the culls and Jaybird ain't been found yet."

"Well, throw your tug on that glass-eyed pinto next to the bars there, and I'll give you an old un too."

While the boss goes on assigning the horses Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to eighty feet long. On the end of this is worked a "hondoo," or a small ring of rawhide, through which the rope is doubled, and he pulls enough slack through it to make a loop fifteen or twenty feet in circumference. Holding the coil in his left hand, he grasps the rope just outside the loop and holds it in his right hand, doubled back on the loop. Then he throws the loop out behind him and shouts to the colt, who makes a dash along the side of the corral. As he passes Tex throws the loop overhand and jerks it taut as it falls over the pony's head. The frightened colt runs to the end of the rope at full speed, and meanwhile Tex crouches on the ground, with his weight thrown back on the rope. The pony "changes ends" with a jerk that almost breaks his neck, and then Tex runs up to him slack and starts him again, and after the performance has been gone through a dozen times the pony has learned not to "run on a rope," and the first step toward his education is accomplished. He is then named. This is a subject for debate, and Tex finally decides on "Streaks" as appropriate for a "paint" or piebold horse. Streaks is lead out of the corral, and while one of the other boys holds the rope, Tex takes another rope, and as the pony runs past him, snares his fore feet and throws him on the ground. This second rope is passed to another man, who holds it so that the pony is powerless.

Blanket and saddle are hitched on, and the hackamore," a sort of halter with a nose piece that will draw tightly when pulled, is put on. To this is added a horsehair rope, called a macarte, and after a handkerchief has been placed over the pony's eyes the other loops are loosed. Streaks plunges to his feet and runs on the macarte. This he finds even more unprofitable than running on the riata, for the noose piece brings him up all standing. When he is quiet enough to approach Tex ties the macarte so as to make reins and throws himself into the saddle. Streaks looks as if he meant mischief, and the bystanders climb up on the corral to be out of harm's way. Sometimes a mounted man is at hand to "haze" the broncho and keep him from running through a wire fence or smashing into a wagon. Tex reaches over and raises the blind, and then the fun begins. Streaks stands still for a moment, and then makes a mad plunge into the air and lands on his stiffened fore legs, with his nose almost on the ground. Tex has balanced himself and returns the compliment with a touch of the spur. Streaks makes a succession of swift plunges, changing ends at every jump and striking the ground like a street paver's rammer.

The boys shout encouragingly, "Sit him deep, Tex." "California him," "Hang and rattle," "Set him afire," "Look for a prickly pear to light on," "Mind that prairie dog town." Tex plies spur and cuerto, shouting "I-i-o-a," a talismanic word of much repute among "broncho busters." Streaks finds that bucking is no use, and he suddenly rears and falls over backward, driving the horn of the saddle into the ground. He looks to enjoy the sight of Tex's lifeless body, but Tex is standing by his head with the coil of the macarte, which had been caught under his belt, fast in his left hand. When Streaks finds his feet again Tex is on his back, and the pony makes a bolt of it. A mile or two tells on him, and Tex manages to jerk his head around so that he heads for home again. When the pony is so exhausted that he is comparatively submissive he is a "broke horse." He will be harder to ride the second time when he is bitted than the first, but by the time he has been mounted half a dozen times he will be quite tractable. Then he has to be taught to "savvy cow," and must learn to dodge, stop and whirl around like a cat. The "broke horses" that have been running loose all winter are apt to be more troublesome than the colts, and the best riders in the outfit will take the nonsense out of a bad horse if the man to whom he is assigned is not a very "tiff" vaquer.

APPETIZERS.

Fancy versus Fact.

The maiden fair, in the winding lane,
Walked arm in arm with the mooning swain,
And drank the bliss
Of love's first kiss,
Nor dreamed the day of love would wane,
But fancied 'twould be all like this.

The old maid sat in her straight-backed chair,
And toyed with the fringe of her frizzled hair;
"Ah me," she said,
"My hopes are fled,
And I linger along in mute despair,
And sigh for the lover I might have wed."

The busy housewife hustled about,
And baked the bread and cooked the "krout;"
And I heard her say,
As she scurried away,
"The solid fact I've now found out:
'Tis hustling sixteen hours a day."
—[Boston Globe.

Accumulated Business.

The clock had struck midnight in the residence of a Congressman, and still the young man in the parlor did not go. The young fellow had been away for two weeks, and the girl's father was willing that he should have a fair show; but this was too much, and at last he went to the head of the stairs and listened a minute.

"Mabel!" he called sharply.

"Yes, papa," came the silvery voice of his child, with a slightly smothered accent.

"It is after 12 o'clock."

"Yes, papa, but we are doing all we can to get through the accumulated business. We will adjourn by and by, papa."

The helpless father, unable to answer the argument, returned to his bed in tears.

Took Him at His Word.

Mrs. Brown (with her dander up): "Don't I ever tell you not to make a noise with that horrid whistle?"

Little Johnny (quite crestfallen): "Why, pa told me to."

Mrs. Brown (getting angry): "You naughty boy! you know very well he didn't."

Little Johnny (pertinaciously): "O, yes he did, ma! I asked him to buy me a bicycle, and he said I would have to whistle for it."—[Judge.

CAMBRIA COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the public schools of Cambria is herewith submitted to the school department and to the people of the county according to the requirements of the school laws.

When we review the work of the public schools of Cambria county we find that we have much to do before we reach the highest standard of excellence. Yet, when we compare the average condition of our schools for the past term with that of preceding years, we believe we can justly claim advancement in our general school work, and perhaps a growth as rapid as resources will permit. To enumerate all the characteristics by which we judge our progress would be impossible and we must be content with reporting general evidences of increased prosperity.

To fully demonstrate that progress has been made and that no backward steps have been taken, we have compiled a few statistics to show the condition of our schools.

	1881.	1886.	Increase.
Whole number of schools	211	246	35
No. of pupils enrolled	10,093	11,940	1847
Average monthly salaries to teachers	$28.45	$33.08	$4 63
Average cost of pupils per month	65	74	9
No. of graded schools	51	82	31
No. of teachers who expect to make teaching a permanent business	48	113	65
No of teachers who have read books on teaching	114	226	112
No. of houses with suitable furniture	50	118	65
No. of teachers annually attending school	65	196	131
No. of new houses built since 1881			57
Average per cent of attendance	71	84	13

Eighteen new houses were built during the last year and all furnished with good patent furniture. Clearfield and Reade districts have taken the lead in building, the former having built five and the latter six new houses since 1881. Reade will build a double house and establish graded schools for the coming year. Croyle, Stonycreek, Tunnelhill and Lower Yoder have each built good houses and established graded schools. The following districts have also erected new houses since the last report: Adams, one; Barr, one; Cambria, two; Chest, one; Conemaugh, one; Dean, one; Elder, one; Jackson, one; Susquehanna, one; West Taylor, one; White, one; Upper Yoder, one. Additional schools are needed in Cambria borough, East Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Croyle, Lilly's, West Taylor and South Fork districts to accommodate the pupils applying for admission.

We are glad to report continued preparation on the part of our teachers for their work. A number of our leading teachers annually attend the Indiana State Normal School, the school of the ninth district, to which Cambria county belongs. The superior teaching of the graduates from this institution secures for them the best positions in the county. During the present spring and summer about two-thirds of our teachers have been attending our State Normal school and select schools of the county.

Our teachers have generally been earnest and faithful in their work. It is true, there have been failures on the part of teachers, yet I fully believe that our teachers did better work during the past year than ever before. In many districts, notwithstanding low salaries and unfavorable surroundings, teachers are seeking to do their duty and striving for that improvement which will in the end give them strength of mind and character, and thus build up the teachers' profession and promote the general welfare of our people.

It is not the most faithful teacher that always receives the greatest salary. We frequently find in country districts teachers working just as hard and doing as much good as the more favored teachers in town and borough schools, but these successful teachers generally seek for positions having better wages and longer terms.

It is to be regretted that so many of our most successful teachers quit the profession. When our people take a correct view of schools and the work of teachers they will appreciate the labors of the true teacher and proper remuneration will follow. There is no class of people doing more good for the welfare of humanity than the common school teacher.

It requires constant and continued preparation on the part of teachers to keep pace with new measures and methods of school work. "He must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth." "New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; they must upward still and onward who would keep abreast the truth." Go to the office of the minister, the lawyer, the physician, and every other professional man, and you will find volumes of books relating to his profession. Our teachers should not only read educational books and papers, but thoroughly *investigate* and *profoundly study* the works of our leaders in education who have devoted their lives to the study and investigation of correct principles of teaching.—Every teacher should read our leading educational papers and add a few volumes annually to his library. Many of our teachers merit praise for their earnest efforts and devotion to their duty. Many spend their winter's salary in attending school during the summer in order to better qualify themselves for the next term. Energetic teachers read, think, generate ideas, create new purposes, and crown their lives and the lives of their pupils with success.

The standard of qualifications of teachers has been gradually raised, the examinations made more rigid in order to encourage the most worthy and select the best qualified teachers.

In our efforts to assist our teachers, improve the quality of teaching, and increase the efficiency of our schools, we have been ably supported by our leading teachers and school officers.

Directors are the educational guardians of our boys and girls, and are accountable to parents and the general public in their efforts to maintain good schools. School boards and parents have an important public trust and if rightly discharged, add efficiency to our schools and greatly encourage teachers. Teachers, however, are directly responsible for the success or failure of their schools. True, the co-operation of directors and parents is needed, but too often the indifferent teacher is ready to censure school officers for things which come directly under his own control.

Directors, if you value the time of the boys and girls who are placed in your care, aim to secure competent and deserving teachers. Better have few months of school taught by a competent, energetic, inspiring teacher, than a month longer term by one poorly qualified and indifferent in discharge of his duties.

The county Institute was held during the last week of November, 1885. Unfortunately for our teachers the first severe snow storm of the season prevailed during the entire week, and the attendance was not up to former years. Our live, progressive teachers fully realize the importance of the Annual Institute. The attendance has been gradually increasing and we are in a position to know that the county Institute has done much to improve the character of the work of our schools. Local institutes and educational meetings may more directly aid inexperienced teachers, yet our annual county institute is instrumental in quickening the zeal of teachers, enlarging our views of educational subjects, and progressive teachers feel the importance, more and more, every year of receiving instruction from our leading educators.

The teachers last year voted unanimously to have the institute for 1886 held before the general opening of the schools. This request was in accord with my own opinion and the institute for the present school year will be held in October. In 1883 and 1884, our institutes were held in October and they were the largest meetings ever held in the county.

During the year a number of local institutes were held in various districts throughout the county. These meetings of teachers, directors and citizens resulted in a great good to the schools. In several districts teachers' reading circles were in successful operation. This movement is growing throughout the State and the teachers of Cambria county must not neglect their local organizations for mutual improvement.

Arbor day excercises have not been generally observed in this county. A number of trees have been planted in borough school properties. Until school lots are fenced and properly cared for but little attention will be paid to the planting of trees.

Pysiology, the new branch of study was indroduced in all parts of the county. It was very imperfectly taught, however, in many schools; teachers must now undergo an examination in this branch and we expect to see the subject more thoroughly taught and result more satisfactorily.

During the past year I made two hundred and seventy-nine visits to schools traveled thirty-eight hundred miles in discharge of official duties; wrote three hundred and eighty-four official letters to teachers and directors; mailed eight hundred and sixty circulars and blanks to teachers and school officers; distributed three hundred and forty copies of annual reports and school laws; received, copied and forwarded to the school department ninety two district reports; held thirty-two public examinations, and examined two hundred and seventy-four applicants; attended fifteen local institutes and educational meetings, a joint institute of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria counties; and two county institutes of neighboring counties. My official expenses from June 1, 1885, to June, 1886, for traveling during examinations and school visitations were $226.75; for printing blanks, school laws and reports, $81.12, making a total of $307.87. This information is not given in a boasting manner, but to demonstrate to the people of the county that the office is no sinecure.

The space allowed by the school department for the reports of county superintendents in the volume of the annual report is limited, and compels us to omit many points of interest to friends of education. In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to directors and teachers for their hearty support of every measure intended to benefit our schools; to the press for courtesy and favors extended; to the school department for ready counsel, and to a generous public for valued friendship and hospitality. I remember with pleasure the kindly greetings of thousands of the boys and girls of our schools, and trust that the influence of the home and the school may cultivate their minds and properly prepare them for future usefulness and the great battle of life.

Respectfully submitted,
L. STRAYER, Co. Supt.

Essence of Business Law.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

Signatures made with a pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not at all times conclusive.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note unless it is payable to bearer.

A bill may be written upon any paper or substitute for it, with either ink or pencil.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected.

An endorsee has the right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified.

Strike in the Kitchen.

"Well mother," said a workingman to his wife as he returned from the common where he had been hob-nobbing all the forenoon with his fellow strikers, "now let us have dinner."

"No dinner to-day, old man," answered his wife.

"No dinner—what's up?"

"I've struck for eight hours' work and two meals a day; so has Mrs. Johnson; so has Mrs. Spring. In fact, we've had a meeting, and we've concluded that sixteen hours a day is rough on females when big, strong men can only stand eight hours."

He seized his hat and ran out to see if he could not have a committee of arbitration appointed.

"WHY do you applaud at this time?" asked a gentleman of another, who indulged in vigorous manifestations of delight long after the close of each act.

"Ah! de entre act! It is beautiful," he exclaimed enthusiastically.

"But there is nothing—absolutely nothing. The orchestra is dumb, and all is quiet on the stage," persisted the gentleman, more puzzled than before.

"To be sure, sir—I mean the quiet. It is charmante, what you call charming. After zat performance I could listen to ze quiet forever."

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Where the Autumn sun is shining
Through a leafy maze o'erhead,
There a lassie sits repining,
All the joy within her dead.
It is but the old, old story
Of a lover proved untrue.
Yet life seems to lose its glory—
All its hopeful roseate hue.

Then with patient, sweet endeavor,
Lovingly her mother tries
To dismiss despair forever—
Chase the sorrow from her eyes.
And the tender words, revealing
All the unspoken love of years,
Wake a newer, holier feeling,
Bring the priceless gift of tears.

Well may hearts cease all repining,
In a mother's love secure;
Love that needs no fire's refining,
Ever watchful, ever sure!
Love that's like a pure stream welling
From a heaven-fed mountain crest!
Love all earthly love excelling—
Love the truest and the best!
—[Boston Budget.

FISH-HATCHING.

A Visit to Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island—The Success and Advantages of Fish Culture.

Going from the depot, at Cold Spring, Long Island, toward the harbor, the road winds down hill through a dwarfed forest, runs alongside a whispering little brook, and affords glimpses here and there of broad sheets of placid water fringed by tangled thickets. A mill is passed and several pretty residences. Then, at a sudden turn, a beautiful view opens out of the full width of the valley, terminating in the harbor and the Sound beyond. Here is the New York State Fish Hatchery, two little houses.

From the open doors of both houses float continually aqueous sounds, ripples, gurgles, splashes, and diminutive waterfalls. Looking inside one sees big waterproof boots moving about, with big men in them, who do miraculous things in the way of squeezing themselves among long, black troughs, through which crystalline currents are constantly coursing swiftly. In the face of the hill is a roof covering Superintendent Frank Mather's ocean. He pumps his ocean up there and keeps it on tap for the hatching of salt water fishes.

The superintendent is a notable man—sturdy, bushy-browed, with a hearty voice, sparkling eyes, camping-out complexion, and an air of just having arrived from somewhere and being about to start back in a minute. He courteously opens the ample flood-gates of his knowledge about fish and their systematized production.

The man who knows anything about fish that is not already known to Mr Mather would be difficult to find, for he is not only quite familiar with all the astounding polysyllabic names that seem to grow in reversed proportion to the size of the fish, but is intimate with the wearers of the names, knows their habits, and where to find them.

In answer to your correspondent, Mr. Mather said: "We have here facilities for hatching much fewer eggs than we should have. The capacity of the establishment should be doubled at least.

"The practical usefulness of this method of enlarging our food supply has now been demonstrated beyond question, and it is really a matter of serious interest to all the people of the State that this hatchery should be so developed as to get the greatest possible good from it." (This is surely quite reasonable.)

"There is no place in the land so well adapted by nature as this is for a hatchery. We have an abundant, never-failing supply of cold fresh water, sufficient to keep our thirty-two hatching troughs full all the year through, if we needed them so. It comes from natural springs in that hill, so surprisingly high up that it is a constant wonder to me how those springs are fed. The swift current that its fall supplies is just what we want in certain stages of the hatching processes.

"Then by means of a pumping engine we can have equally handy an ample supply of pure salt water drawn at high tide as required, and stored in that reservoir. Or, at least, we can do so when the intense cold does not freeze the water solid in the pipes and burst them as it did last winter, spoiling at one fell blow our most interesting, and, up to that time highly successful, hatching of some 2,000,000 cod eggs."

At the side of the lane are wood-bound milk cans—the reservoir in which myraids of tiny fishes are sent away to stock lakes, brooks, creeks, rivers, and bays of the State.

HATCHING TROUT.

"Nearly all the hatching is done in Winter," said Mr. Mather. "Trout, in which there is most popular interest begin spawning in November, and do not get through until January. We get eggs here from some large breeding trout that we keep in those ponds outside for the purpose, and also from the hatchery at Caledonia, from Maine, and from Europe.

"The eggs having been impregnated, change from the flabby condition in which they are extruded by the female fish, detach themselves from the bottom of the pan in which they were gathered, and grow larger and quite hard. Then they are washed and spread upon wire cloth hatching trays, the interstices in which are large enough for the young fry, as hatched, to drop through, leaving the shells on the tray.

"Throughout the process of hatching, which takes from sixty to eighty days, according to the temperature of the water, the eggs must be carefully tended every day to keep them free from sediment, to have the temperature of the water as cold as possible, and to regulate the current over them just right.

"While hatching is going on the water only covers the eggs to the depth of an inch, but when the young fry have all appeared, its depth is increased to five inches. Each little trout, when hatched, has an abdominal sack of nutriment, larger than himself, which he gradually absorbs. When its yellow bulk is all gone and he looks like a small semi-transparent pin, not quite an inch long, he is immediately hungry, and begins looking for food.

"That is the time when he should be put out in a brook somewhere, to look out for himself, and where there will be no sunfish, pickerel, or other bigger fish to look out for him. It takes him forty or fifty days to exhaust the magazine of provisions with which he comes into the world.

"With good feeding, at the end of his first year he should have grown to be from four to five inches in length. At 2 years of age, the trout should be seven or eight inches long, and at 3 years, when his weight is from a quarter to a half a pound, he becomes an object of interest to the scientific angler.

"Some female trout spawn when only 2 years old, but their eggs are not numerous. At 3 years, one will yield from 400 to 800, and occasionally as high as 1,000 eggs. It has been affirmed that a trout will yield 1,000 eggs to every pound of its weight, but my experience does not warrant me in expecting anything like so much. If we get 1,500 eggs from a two-pound or even a two and a half pound trout, we think we are doing well.

"We have had here this season, or have now, salmon-trout eggs, young trout fry, and eggs of the German brown trout.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF HATCHING.

"The manner of obtaining the eggs of other fishes and impregnating them is the same as with the trout, but the methods of hatching differ very widely.

"Some eggs—those of the cod, for instance—will float. Shad eggs are so nicely balanced that they will just keep off the bottom in moving water and sink to it where the water is still. Salmon and trout eggs lie on the bottom, free from each other. The eggs of the smelt, white perch, herring, and others, cluster together in masses.

"Smelt eggs get themselves into great masses in the hatching jars, become covered with a black fungus, lots of them die and don't smell nice, and, in short, they are exasperating."

WONDERS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

While giving this information, the result of much talk on both sides, Mr. Mather courteously showed fish eggs; demonstrated how the currents in the troughs were controlled; illustrated how eggs were counted by measuring the bulk of a given number in a glass, and how fry were counted by scooping them up on a flat, fan-like net and guessing at their number; snapped up startled little fishes into a glass tube to show what they looked like, and seized upon a stray caddis worm as a subject for digressive remarks as to how much better-looking he would be when he climbed out of his little reed house to become a fly, and how much a trout would like him in either stage of his existence.

The several smelt eggs were detached from the murky mass in one of the jars and laid in a crystal saucer in a few drops of water. There they looked like atoms of the clearest glass. Under the microscope the fish was clearly visible. The eyes were big and staring, and the outlines of head, body, and tail were discernible. But when it is hatched out it will be very large comparatively—almost as big as one of the "wigglers" from which develop the mosquito.

Having the microscope in hand, Mr. Mather pops his test tube into another jar and brings out a double-barrelled salmon for inspection. It has two heads, two tails, and one abdominal sac connecting two bodies. A good many salmon eggs develop such monstrosities. Sometimes the freak consists of two tails and one head, and again of two heads and one tail. They all die just as soon as the abdominal sac is absorbed.

SOME GOOD RESULTS.

"Last year," said Mr. Mather, "we hatched a great many oysters in our salt water ponds. The young oysters hatch out in about five days and swim for two or three days before they acquire steady habits, leave off a roving life and settle down.

"We have hatched shad here, in spring water, in jars. In the summer of '84 we hatched 60,000 and planted them in the river at Smithtown. Whether they came back the next season or not we do not know. But if our young shad did not return to Smithtown they went somewhere else and somebody got the benefit of them, or will do so.

"We want to try hatching Spanish mackerel eggs, but as they hatch in twenty-four hours, it will be hard to get them here from Virginia, where they would have to be obtained, in time, to allow us to take proper care of them.

TRANSPORTING THE YOUNG FISH.

"Any citizen of New York State, who has suitable waters to stock, can, upon application, get whatever fish he requires, if we have them to spare, free of charge except transportation and the fare and keep of an expert man to take care of them in travelling, if the person ordering the fish wishes to have that care taken.

"The young fish can be carried in our cans, without change of water, across the continent or to Europe. It is, however, necessary to aerate the water by running it off and on again through a syphon, say every thirty minutes, when the cans are still, and once an hour when in motion on a railroad. Four or five thousand young salmon are sent in a can, and where an expert goes along to care for them he takes charge of ten or a dozen cans.

"When the fish reach their destination [illegible] is lowered gently into the water that is to receive them, and they are let go, care being first taken, however, that the temperatures of the water in the can and that to which they are going are about even."

The experiment made by New York ought to be instructive to other States.

THE RAGE FOR RARE BOOKS.

A Costly Way of Raising the Value of One.

The following amusing story is related by the Paris Rappel:

The greatest joy of the bibliomaniac, the only one in fact, is to possess a book of which there is not another copy extant. An Englishman who had abundant wealth (and there are more English bibliomaniacs than all the rest put together) owned a little volume, very rare, and the only one as he thought of that edition in existence.

All at once he learned that there was a second copy in Paris, and he forthwith filled his pocketbook with bank notes, started across the Channel, and arrived at the house of his "rival." After the usual compliments, he said:

"Monsieur, you possess a copy of such and such a work?"

"Yes, monsieur, it is in my library. Here it is, if you would like to see it."

"I will give you 1,000 francs for it."

"Monsieur, I do not trade in books."

"Five thousand francs, then?"

"I am astonished, monsieur—"

"Ten thousand francs?"

"But I repeat—"

"Fifteen thousand francs?"

"Monsieur—?"

"Twenty thousand francs?"

"Before such insistance it would be impolite to refuse you. Monsieur, the book is yours."

The Englishman had won. He counted out twenty bills of 1,000 francs each and took the book. The conversation had taken place in the library where an open grate fire was burning.

The Englishman examined his purchase carefully. Then with a satisfaction which he did not attempt to conceal threw the book into the fire. The Frenchman thinking that his visitor was insane, attempted to rescue the treasure. The other prevented him, and added in explanation:

"Monsieur, I also possess a copy of this work. It is the only one which exists to-day. I wish you good-morning."

Navigating a Donkey.

A sailor had occasion one day to mount a Mexican donkey of most irascible temper, and finding it impossible to guide the beast, engaged an Indian boy to seize the animal's tail as a guiding and propelling power.

In this unique manner the man of the sea was navigating, when he happened to encounter the captain of the ship to which he belonged.

"Hello, Weaver!" exclaimed the officer. "Whither bound?"

Weaver drew up, touched his tarpaulin, and replied:

"Faith, captain, that's jist wat I'm wantin' to find out! Firrist I drift to leeward. An' then I makes a lurch to windward. Sure, I've nayther barometer nor compass, an' the only way to find out me bearin's is to ax the man at the hilm."—[Youth's Companion.

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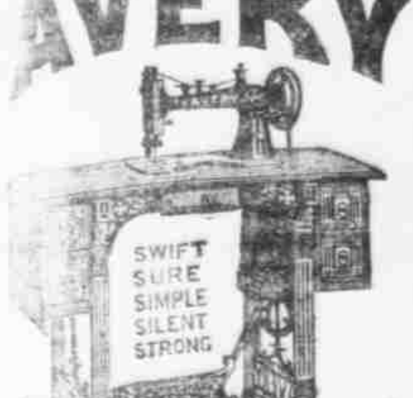

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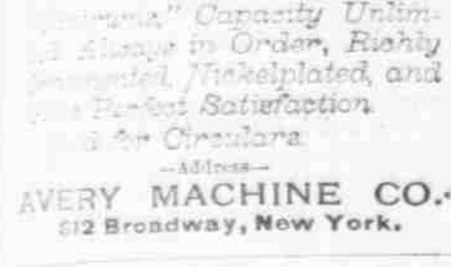

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THE MOTHER.

Over and under in and out,
The swift little needle flies;
For always between her in idleness
The mending basket lies;
And the patient hands, though weary,
Work lovingly on and on
At tasks that never are finished,
For mending is never done.

She takes up the father's stocking,
And skillfully knits in the heel,
And smooths the seams with a tender touch,
That he may no roughness feel;
And her thoughts to her merry girlhood
And early wifehood go,
And she smiles at the first pair of stockings
She knit so long ago.

Then she speaks to the little maiden
Learning to knit, at her side,
And tells her about those stockings
Uneven and shapeless and wide—
"I had to ravel them out, my dear;
Don't be discouraged, but try,
And after a while you'll learn to knit
As swift and as even as I."

She takes up a little white apron,
And thinks of the woeful face
Of her darling when she came crying:
"Oh, mamma! I've torn my lace."
So she mended the child's pet apron,
Then took up a tiny shoe,
And fastened a stitch that was broke
And tied the ribbon of blue.

The maiden has wearied of working
And gone away to her play;
The sun in the West was sinking
At the close of the quite day.
Now the mother's hands are resting,
Still holding the stocking of red,
And her thoughts in the twilight shadow
To the far-off future have fled.

"O! where will the little feet wander
Before they have time to rest?
Where will the bright heads be pillowed
When the mother's loving breast
Is under the spring's blue violets,
Is under the summer grass,
When over the fall the autumn leaves
And the storms of winter pass."

And a prayer from her heart she utters:
"God bless them my dear ones all!
O! may it be many, many years
Ere sorrow to them befall!"
To her work from the mending-basket
She turn's with a heart at rest;
For she knows that to husband and children
She is always the best.

THE DESERTED CABIN.

In the Fall of '74, on a dull-looking morning, a chum of mine, Tom Bayliss, and myself left Plainsburg, en route for Indian Gulch, some twenty-five miles distant. Tom was an old miner, and had located a claim in French Gulch early in the fifties, from which he had taken a good many thousand dollars, and felt certain that there still remained localities in the Indian Gulch District of Mariposa Co., Col., where a man could, at any rate, make grab money, and might, by chance, "strike it rich." Each of us packed a double blanket, and I took an old shot-gun along in order to somewhat vary the monotony of beans and bacon with a rabbit or quail. Soon after we left Plainsburg it began to drizzle, but having once started we determined to keep right along. About noon it cleared off a trifle, and we halted to take lunch and rest at a deserted cabin, close to what had once been a sheep corral. Just as we had finished our after-lunch pipes we were startled by a vivid flash of lightning, followed almost instantaneously by a clap of thunder, which made the rickety old cabin fairly shake. Flash followed flash, and deafening peals of thunder simultaneously echoed through the adjacent foot-hills. Then came the rain, and such rain!

"I guess we'd better make a night of it here," said Tom Bayliss, after we had waited in vain for three hours for it to clear up.

I perfectly agreed with him, and as we had taken the precaution to bring along some biscuits, bacon and coffee, we started a fire in the big adobe fire-place, put the coffee-pot on, and after patching up the leaky roof as well as we could, prepared to make the best of the night.

It must have been about 11 P. M. when we were startled out of a sound sleep by loud shrieks of murder! murder! in a shrill woman's voice. Our dog was barking furiously. I clutched my shot-gun, and Tom, taking his revolver, we sallied forth to discover the cause of the cries we heard. The rain had ceased, and a young moon, aided by the stars, shed a faint light over the plains. Some hundred yards away we could just discern the outline of a covered wagon. As we approached the voice became fainter and fainter, and had subsided into a series of moans, when we finally halted, ten yards from the wagon, and shouted out: "What's the matter there?"

The only answer we received was the thrusting of what looked like the barrel of a Winchester rifle through the aperture for ingress of the oil-cloth cover of the wagon, and a request to "get out of that quick if you don't want some hot lead." Not desiring to be made targets of, we beat a peaceful retreat toward our cabin. That the wagon could not get away without our knowledge we were assured, as both of the horses were sheltering from the wind in an old barn close to the cabin we were in. Tom, who was somewhat romantically inclined, insisted that it was a case of abduction, and that some villain had stolen away a lovely maiden or fair young wife. I, being somewhat more prosaic, suggested that it was a mere family jar between husband and wife, and that perhaps the old woman had imbibed a trifle too much. So we talked and speculated upon the case until the first gray streaks of dawn began to light the eastern horizon. We looked in the direction of the wagon, and at once discerned signs of life. A fire had been lit on the creek bank, and we could just make out the outline of a man's form against the flames. Presently we saw the figure leave the fire and walk slowly in our direction, rifle in hand. We carefully looked to our weapons, and awaited results with fast-beating hearts.

Imagine the relief we felt when, on the nearer approach of the rifle-bearing form, we recognized the countenance of Ben Collins, the Marshal of Plainsburg. We both started out to meet him, and after taking a pull at a flask that he produced, and handing it around, he said: "I got off the road last night, got lost in the storm, and had to camp out. Were you the chaps that came around the wagon last night?" We told him "yes," and he continued: "I had a pretty hard time of it, I can tell you. I started from a ranch twelve miles from here, with a crazy woman that I had to take to Napa. She seemed quiet enough, and I took no trouble to hand-cuff her, but somehow the thunder seemed to raise the very old boy with her. Just as I had decided that it was no use going any farther in the rain, and was trying to make the poor woman as comfortable as possible, she sprang on me from behind and clutched me by the throat with both hands, and it was all I could do to stop her from choking me to death, for she's a woman that weighs one hundred and sixty or more, and these crazy folks are as strong as mules for a spurt. At last, however, I shook her off, was proceeding to put on the bracelets, when she yelled out blue murder, and I guess you heard her."

We returned with Ben and took a look at the crazy virago. She was a Mexican woman, about forty years of age, and stalwart as a man. When she saw us she insisted that she had been stolen from home by brigands, and got so excited that we left, and, wishing Collins good luck with his uncanny charge, started off on our road to Indian Gulch and fortune. A month let us out there, as we could not even strike pay dirt, but I shall always remember that night at the deserted cabin.

BREAKING THE BRONCHO.

A Realistic Sketch of one of the Duties of a Cowboy.

About the 10th of May the foreman of a cow outfit is in the nearest town, hiring his men and loading a freight team with provisions. The men go out to the ranch with him, and two or three days before the round up, which is usually in the latter half of May, the horses are mustered and divided among the men. The ponies that have been running on the range through the winter are thrown in with whatever fresh colts the outfit has purchased, and the men all proceed to the corral. The boss first attends to the riders who were with him the year before.

"Tex, what did you ride?"

"Coon, Scurro, Pete, Loco, Gotch, Paddy, all there is here. Red Cloud was sold with the culls and Jaybird ain't been found yet."

"Well, throw your tug on that glass-eyed pinto next to the bars there, and I'll give you an old un too."

While the boss goes on assigning the horses Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to eighty feet long. On the end of this is worked a "hondoo," or a small ring of rawhide, through which the rope is doubled, and he pulls enough slack through it to make a loop fifteen or twenty feet in circumference. Holding the coil in his left hand, he grasps the rope just outside the loop and holds it in his right hand, doubled back on the loop. Then he throws the loop out behind him and shouts to the colt, who makes a dash along the side of the corral. As he passes Tex throws the loop overhand and jerks it taut as it falls over the pony's head. The frightened colt runs to the end of the rope at full speed, and meanwhile Tex crouches on the ground, with his weight thrown back on the rope. The pony "changes ends" with a jerk that almost breaks his neck, and then Tex runs up to him slack and starts him again, and after the performance has been gone through a dozen times the pony has learned not to "run on a rope," and the first step toward his education is accomplished. He is then named. This is a subject for debate, and Tex finally decides on "Streaks" as appropriate for a "paint" or piebold horse. Streaks is lead out of the corral, and while one of the other boys holds the rope, Tex takes another rope, and as the pony runs past him, snares his fore feet and throws him on the ground. This second rope is passed to another man, who holds it so that the pony is powerless.

Blanket and saddle are hitched on, and the hackamore," a sort of halter with a nose piece that will draw tightly when pulled, is put on. To this is added a horse-hair rope, called a macarte, and after a handkerchief has been placed over the pony's eyes the other loops are loosed. Streaks plunges to his feet and runs on the macarte. This he finds even more unprofitable than running on the riata, for the noose piece brings him up all standing. When he is quiet enough to approach Tex ties the macarte so as to make reins and throws himself into the saddle. Streaks looks as if he meant mischief, and the bystanders climb up on the corral to be out of harm's way. Sometimes a mounted man is at hand to "haze" the broncho and keep him from running through a wire fence or smashing into a wagon. Tex reaches over and raises the blind, and then the fun begins. Streaks stands still for a moment, and then makes a mad plunge into the air and lands on his stiffened fore legs, with his nose almost on the ground. Tex has balanced himself and returns the compliment with a touch of the spur. Streaks makes a succession of swift plunges, changing ends at every jump and striking the ground like a street paver's rammer.

The boys shout encouragingly, "Sit him deep, Tex," "California him," "Hang and rattle," "Set him afire," "Look for a prickly pear to light on," "Mind that prairie dog town." Tex plies spur and cuerto, shouting "I-i-e-a-a," a talismanic word of much repute among "broncho busters." Streaks finds that bucking is no use, and he suddenly rears and falls over backward, driving the horn of the saddle into the ground. He looks to enjoy the sight of Tex's lifeless body, but Tex is standing by his head with the coil of the macarte, which had been caught under his belt, fast in his left hand. When Streaks finds his feet again Tex is on his back, and the pony makes a bolt of it. A mile or two tells on him, and Tex manages to jerk his head around so that he heads for home again. When the pony is so exhausted that he is comparatively submissive he is a "broke horse." He will be harder to ride the second time when he is bitted than the first, but by the time he has been mounted half a dozen times he will be quite tractable. Then he has to be taught to "savvy cow," and must learn to dodge, stop and whirl around like a cat. The "broke horses" that have been running loose all winter are apt to be more troublesome than the colts, and the best riders in the outfit will take the nonsense out of a bad horse if the man to whom he is assigned is not a very "tiff" vaquer.

APPETIZERS.

Fancy versus Fact.

The maiden fair, in the winding lane,
Walked arm in arm with the mooning swain,
And drank the bliss
Of love's first kiss,
Nor dreamed the day of love would wane,
But fancied 'twould be all like this.

The old maid sat in her straight-backed chair,
And toyed with the fringe of her frizzled hair;
"Ah me," she said,
"My hopes are fled,
And I linger along in mute despair,
And sigh for the lover I might have wed."

The busy housewife hustled about,
And baked the bread and cooked the sauerkraut;
And I heard her say,
As she scurried away,
"The solid fact I've now found out:
'Tis hustling sixteen hours a day."
—[Boston Globe.

Accumulated Business.

The clock had struck midnight in the residence of a Congressman, and still the young man in the parlor did not go. The young fellow had been away for two weeks, and the girl's father was willing that he should have a fair show; but this was too much, and at last he went to the head of the stairs and listened a moment.

"Mollie!" he called sharply.

"Yes, papa," came the silvery voice of his child, with a slightly smothered accent.

"It is after 12 o'clock."

"Yes, papa; we are doing all we can to expedite the accumulated business. We will adjourn by and by, papa."

The helpless father, unable to answer the argument, returned to his bed in tears.

Took Him at His Word.

Mrs. Brown (with her dander up): "Didn't I caution you not to make a noise with that horrid whistle?"

Little Johnny (quite crestfallen): "Why, pa told me to."

Mrs. Brown (getting angry): "You naughty boy! you know very well he didn't."

Little Johnny (pertinaciously): "O, yes he did, ma! I asked him to buy me a bicycle, and he said I would have to whistle for it."—[Judge.

CAMBRIA COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the public schools of Cambria is herewith submitted to the school department and to the people of the county according to the requirements of the school laws.

When we review the work of the public schools of Cambria county we find that we have much to do before we reach the highest standard of excellence. Yet, when we compare the average condition of our schools for the past term with that of preceding years, we believe we can justly claim advancement in our general school work, and perhaps a growth as rapid as resources will permit. To enumerate all the characteristics by which we judge our progress would be impossible and we must be content with reporting general evidences of increased prosperity.

To fully demonstrate that progress has been made and that no backward steps have been taken, we have compiled a few statistics to show the condition of our schools.

	1881.	1886.	Increase.
Whole number of schools	211	246	35
No. of pupils enrolled	10,093	11,940	1847
Average monthly salaries to teachers	$28.45	$33.08	$4 63
Average cost of pupils per month	65	74	9
No. of graded schools	51	82	31
No. of teachers who expect to make teaching a permanent business	48	113	65
No. of teachers who have read books on teaching	114	226	112
No. of houses with suitable furniture	50	118	65
No. of teachers annually attending school	65	196	131
No. of new houses built since 1881			57
Average per cent of attendance	71	84	13

Eighteen new houses were built during the last year and all furnished with good patent furniture. Clearfield and Reade districts have taken the lead in building, the former having built five and the latter six new houses since 1881. Reade will build a double house and establish graded schools for the coming year. Croyle, Stonycreek, Tunnelhill and Lower Yoder have each built good houses and established graded schools. The following districts have also erected new houses since the last report: Adams, one; Barr, one; Cambria, two; Chest, one; Conemaugh, one; Dean, one; Elder, one; Jackson, one; Susquehanna, one; West Taylor, one; White, one; Upper Yoder, one. Additional schools are needed in Cambria borough, East Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Croyle, Lilly's, West Taylor and South Fork districts to accommodate the pupils applying for admission.

We are glad to report continued preparation on the part of our teachers for their work. A number of our leading teachers annually attend the Indiana State Normal School, the school of the ninth district, to which Cambria county belongs. The superior teaching of the graduates from this institution secures for them the best positions in the county. During the present spring and summer about two-thirds of our teachers have been attending our State Normal school and select schools of the county.

Our teachers have generally been earnest and faithful in their work. It is true, there have been failures on the part of teachers, yet I fully believe that our teachers did better work during the past year than ever before. In many districts, notwithstanding low salaries and unfavorable surroundings, teachers are seeking to do their duty and striving for that improvement which will in the end give them strength of mind and character, and thus build up the teachers' profession and promote the general welfare of our people.

It is not the most faithful teacher that always receives the greatest salary. We frequently find in country districts teachers working just as hard and doing as much good as the more favored teachers in town and borough schools, but these successful teachers generally seek for positions having better wages and longer terms.

It is to be regretted that so many of our most successful teachers quit the profession. When our people take a correct view of schools and the work of teachers they will appreciate the labors of the true teacher and proper remuneration will follow. There is no class of people doing more good for the welfare of humanity than the common school teacher.

It requires constant and continued preparation on the part of teachers to keep pace with new measures and methods of school work. "He must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth." "New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; they must upward still and onward who would keep abreast the truth." Go to the office of the minister, the lawyer, the physician, and every other professional man, and you will find volumes of books relating to his profession. Our teachers should not only read educational books and papers, but thoroughly *investigate* and *profoundly study* the works of our leaders in education who have devoted their lives to the study and investigation of correct principles of teaching.—Every teacher should read our leading educational papers and add a few volumes annually to his library. Many of our teachers merit praise for their earnest efforts and devotion to their duty. Many spend their winter's salary in attending school during the summer in order to better qualify themselves for the next term. Energetic teachers read, think, generate ideas, create new purposes, and crown their lives and the lives of their pupils with success.

The standard of qualifications of teachers has been gradually raised, the examinations made more rigid in order to encourage the most worthy and select the best qualified teachers.

In our efforts to assist our teachers, improve the quality of teaching, and increase the efficiency of our schools, we have been ably supported by our leading teachers and school officers.

Directors are the educational guardians of our boys and girls, and are accountable to parents and the general public in their efforts to maintain good schools. School boards and parents have an important public trust and if rightly discharged, add efficiency to our schools and greatly encourage teachers. Teachers, however, are directly responsible for the success or failure of their schools. True, the co-operation of directors and parents is needed, but too often the indifferent teacher is ready to censure school officers for things which come directly under his own control.

Directors, if you value the time of the boys and girls who are placed in your care, aim to secure competent and deserving teachers. Better have few months of school taught by a competent, energetic, inspiring teacher, than a month longer term by one poorly qualified and indifferent in discharge of his duties.

The county Institute was held during the last week of November, 1885. Unfortunately for our teachers the first severe snow storm of the season prevailed during the entire week, and the attendance was not up to former years. Our live, progressive teachers fully realize the importance of the Annual Institute. The attendance has been gradually increasing and we are in a position to know that the county Institute has done much to improve the character of the work of our schools. Local institutes and educational meetings may more directly aid inexperienced teachers, yet our annual county institute is instrumental in quickening the zeal of teachers, enlarging our views of educational subjects, and progressive teachers feel the importance, more and more, every year of receiving instruction from our leading educators.

The teachers last year voted unanimously to have the institute for 1886 held before the general opening of the schools. This request was in accord with my own opinion and the institute for the present school year will be held in October. In 1883 and 1884, our institutes were held in October and they were the largest meetings ever held in the county.

During the year a number of local institutes were held in various districts throughout the county. These meetings of teachers, directors and citizens resulted in a great good to the schools. In several districts teachers' reading circles were in successul operation. This movement is growing throughout the State and the teachers of Cambria county must not neglect their local organizations for mutual improvement.

Arbor day excercises have not been generally observed in this county. A number of trees have been planted in borough school properties. Until school lots are fenced and properly cared for but little attention will be paid to the planting of trees.

Pysiology, the new branch of study was indroduced in all parts of the county. It was very imperfectly taught, however, in many schools; teachers must now undergo an examination in this branch and we expect to see the subject more thoroughly taught and result more satisfactorily.

During the past year I made two hundred and seventy-nine visits to schools traveled thirty-eight hundred miles in discharge of official duties; wrote three hundred and eighty-four official letters to teachers and directors; mailed eight hundred and sixty circulars and blanks to teachers and school officers; distributed three hundred and forty copies of annual reports and school laws; received, copied and forwarded to the school department ninety two district reports; held thirty two public examinations, and examined two hundred and seventy-four applicants; attended fifteen local institutes and educational meetings, a joint institute of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria counties; and two county institutes of neighboring counties. My official expenses from June 1, 1885, to June, 1886, for traveling during examinations and school visitations were $226 75; for printing blanks, school laws and reports, $81 12, making a total of $307 87. This information is not given in a boasting manner, but to demonstrate to the people of the county that the office is no sinecure.

The space allowed by the school department for the reports of county superintendents in the volume of the annual report is limited, and compels us to omit many points of interest to friends of education. In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to directors and teachers for their hearty support of every measure intended to benefit our schools; to the press for courtesy and favors extended; to the school department for ready counsel, and to a generous public for valued friendship and hospitality. I remember with pleasure the kindly greetings of thousands of the boys and girls of our schools, and trust that the influence of the home and the school may cultivate their minds and properly prepare them for future usefulness and the great battle of life.

Respectfully submitted,
L. STRAYER, Co. Supt.

Essence of Business Law.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

Signatures made with a pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not at all times conclusive.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note unless it is payable to bearer.

A bill may be written upon any paper or substitute for it, with either ink or pencil.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected.

An endorsee has the right of action against all whose names were on the bill when be received it.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified.

Strike in the Kitchen.

"Well mother," said a workingman to his wife as he returned from the common where he had been hob-nobbing all the forenoon with his fellow strikers, "now let us have dinner."

"No dinner to-day, old man," answered his wife.

"No dinner—what's up?"

"I've struck for eight hours' work and two meals a day; so has Mrs. Johnson; so has Mrs. Spring. In fact, we've had a meeting, and we've concluded that sixteen hours a day is rough on females when big, strong men can only stand eight hours."

He seized his hat and ran out to see if he could not have a committee of arbitration appointed.

"WHY do you applaud at this time?" asked a gentleman of another, who indulged in vigorous manifestations of delight long after the close of each act.

"Ah! de entre act! It is beautiful," he exclaimed enthusiastically.

"But there is nothing—absolutely nothing. The orchestra is dumb, and all is quiet on the stage," persisted the gentleman, more puzzled than before.

"To be sure, [illegible]—[illegible]. After zat performance I could listen to ze quiet forever."

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Where the Autumn sun is shining
Through a leafy maze o'erhead,
There a lassie sits repining,
All the joy within her dead,
It is but the old, old story
Of a lover proved untrue,
Yet life seems to lose its glory—
All its hopeful roseate hue.

Then with patient, sweet endeavor,
Lovingly her mother tries
To dismiss despair forever—
Chase the sorrow from her eyes.
And the tender words, revealing
All the unspoken love of years,
Wake a newer, holier feeling,
Bring the priceless gift of tears.

Well may hearts cease all repining,
In a mother's love secure;
Love that needs no fire's refining,
Ever watchful, ever sure!
Love that's like a pure stream welling
From a heaven-fed mountain crest!
Love all earthly love excelling—
Love the truest and the best!
—[Boston Budget.

FISH-HATCHING.

A Visit to Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island—The Success and Advantages of Fish Culture.

Going from the depot, at Cold Spring, Long Island, toward the harbor, the road winds down hill through a dwarfed forest, runs alongside a whispering little brook, and affords glimpses here and there of broad sheets of placid water fringed by tangled thickets. A mill is passed and several pretty residences. Then, at a sudden turn, a beautiful view opens out of the full width of the valley, terminating in the harbor and the Sound beyond. Here is the New York State Fish Hatchery, two little houses.

From the open doors of both houses float continually aqueous sounds, ripples, gurgles, splashes, and diminutive waterfalls. Looking inside one sees big waterproof boots moving about, with big men in them, who do miraculous things in the way of squeezing themselves among long, black troughs, through which crystalline currents are constantly coursing swiftly. In the face of the hill is a roof covering Superintendent Frank Mather's ocean. He pumps his ocean up there and keeps it on tap for the hatching of salt water fishes.

The superintendent is a notable man—sturdy, bushy-browed, with a hearty voice, sparkling eyes, camping-out complexion, and an air of just having arrived from somewhere and being about to start back in a minute. He courteously opens the ample flood-gates of his knowledge about fish and their systematized production.

The man who knows anything about fish that is not already known to Mr. Mather would be difficult to find, for he is not only quite familiar with all the astounding polysyllabic names that seem to grow in reversed proportion to the size of the fish, but is intimate with the wearers of the names, knows their habits, and where to find them.

In answer to your correspondent, Mr. Mather said: "We have here facilities for hatching much fewer eggs than we should have. The capacity of the establishment should be doubled at least.

"The practical usefulness of this method of enlarging our food supply has now been demonstrated beyond question, and it is really a matter of serious interest to all the people of the State that this hatchery should be so developed as to get the greatest possible good from it." (This is surely quite reasonable.)

"There is no place in the land so well adapted by nature as this is for a hatchery. We have an abundant, never-failing supply of cold fresh water, sufficient to keep our thirty-two hatching troughs full all the year through, if we needed them so. It comes from natural springs in that hill, so surprisingly high up that it is a constant wonder to me how those springs are fed. The swift current that its fall supplies is just what we want in certain stages of the hatching processes.

"Then by means of a pumping engine we can have equally handy an ample supply of pure salt water drawn at high tide as required, and stored in that reservoir. Or, at least, we can do so when the intense cold does not freeze the water solid in the pipes and burst them as it did last winter, spoiling at one fell blow our most interesting, and, up to that time highly successful, hatching of some 2,000,000 cod eggs."

At the side of the lane are wood-bound milk cans—the reservoir in which myraids of tiny fishes are sent away to stock lakes, brooks, creeks, rivers, and bays of the State.

HATCHING TROUT.

"Nearly all the hatching is done in Winter," said Mr. Mather. "Trout, in which there is most popular interest, begin spawning in November, and do not get through until January. We get eggs here from some large breeding trout that we keep in those ponds outside for the purpose, and also from the hatchery at Caledonia, from Maine, and from Europe.

"The eggs having been impregnated, change from the flabby condition in which they are extruded by the female fish, detach themselves from the bottom of the pan in which they were gathered, and grow larger and quite hard. Then they are washed and spread upon wire cloth hatching trays, the interstices in which are large enough for the young fry, as hatched, to drop through, leaving the shells on the tray.

"Throughout the process of hatching, which takes from sixty to eighty days, according to the temperature of the water, the eggs must be carefully tended every day to keep them free from sediment, to have the temperature of the water as cold as possible, and to regulate the current over them just right.

"While hatching is going on the water only covers the eggs to the depth of an inch, but when the young fry have all appeared, its depth is increased to five inches. Each little trout, when hatched, has an abdominal sack of nutriment, larger than himself, which he gradually absorbs. When its yellow bulk is all gone and he looks like a small semi-transparent pin, not quite an inch long, he is immediately hungry, and begins looking for food.

"That is the time when he should be put out in a brook somewhere, to look out for himself, and where there will be no sunfish, pickerel, or other bigger fish to look out for him. It takes him forty or fifty days to exhaust the magazine of provisions with which he comes into the world.

"With good feeding, at the end of his first year he should have grown to be from four to five inches in length. At 2 years of age, the trout should be seven or eight inches long, and at 3 years, when his weight is from a quarter to a half a pound, he becomes an object of interest to the scientific angler.

"Some female trout spawn when only 2 years old, but their eggs are not numerous. At 3 years, one will yield from 400 to 800, and occasionally as high as 1,000 eggs. It has been affirmed that a trout will yield 1,000 eggs to every pound of its weight, but my experience does not warrant me in expecting anything like so much. If we get 1,500 eggs from a two-pound or even a two and a half pound trout, we think we are doing well.

"We have had here this season, or have now, salmon-trout eggs, young trout fry, and eggs of the German brown trout.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF HATCHING.

"The manner of obtaining the eggs of other fishes and impregnating them is the same as with the trout, but the methods of hatching differ very widely.

"Some eggs—those of the cod, for instance—will float. Shad eggs are so nicely balanced that they will just keep off the bottom in moving water and sink to it where the water is still. Salmon and trout eggs lie on the bottom, free from each other. The eggs of the smelt, white perch, herring, and others, cluster together in masses.

"Smelt eggs get themselves into great masses in the hatching jars, become covered with a black fungus, lots of them die and don't smell nice, and, in short, they are exasperating."

WONDERS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

While giving this information, the result of much talk on both sides, Mr. Mather courteously showed fish eggs; demonstrated how the currents in the troughs were controlled; illustrated how eggs were counted by measuring the bulk of a given number in a glass, and how fry were counted by scooping them up on a flat, fan-like net and guessing at their number; snapped up startled little fishes into a glass tube to show what they looked like, and seized upon a stray caddis worm as a subject for digressive remarks as to how much better-looking he would be when he climbed out of his little reed house to become a fly, and how much a trout would like him in either stage of his existence.

The several smelt eggs were detached from the murky mass in one of the jars and laid in a crystal saucer in a few drops of water. There they looked like atoms of the clearest glass. Under the microscope the fish was clearly visible. The eyes were big and staring, and the outlines of head, body, and tail were discernible. But when it is hatched out it will be very large comparatively—almost as big as one of the "wigglers" from which develop the mosquito.

Having the microscope in hand, Mr. Mather pops his test tube into another jar and brings out a double-barrelled salmon for inspection. It has two heads, two tails, and one abdominal sac connecting two bodies. A good many salmon eggs develop such monstrosities. Sometimes the freak consists of two tails and one head, and again of two heads and one tail. They all die just as soon as the abdominal sac is absorbed.

SOME GOOD RESULTS.

"Last year," said Mr. Mather, "we hatched a great many oysters in our salt water ponds. The young oysters hatch out in about five days and swim for two or three days before they acquire steady habits, leave off a roving life and settle down.

"We have hatched shad here, in spring water, in jars. In the summer of '84 we hatched 60,000 and planted them in the river at Smithtown. Whether they came back the next season or not we do not know. But if our young shad did not return to Smithtown they went somewhere else and somebody got the benefit of them, or will do so.

"We want to try hatching Spanish mackerel eggs, but as they hatch in twenty-four hours, it will be hard to get them here from Virginia, where they would have to be obtained, in time, to allow us to take proper care of them.

TRANSPORTING THE YOUNG FISH.

"Any citizen of New York State, who has suitable waters to stock, can, upon application, get whatever fish he requires, if we have them to spare, free of charge except transportation and the fare and keep of an expert man to take care of them in travelling, if the person ordering the fish wishes to have that care taken.

"The young fish can be carried in our cans, without change of water, across the continent or to Europe. It is, however, necessary to aerate the water by running it off and on again through a syphon, say every thirty minutes, when the cans are still, and once an hour when in motion on a railroad. Four or five thousand young salmon are sent in a can, and where an expert goes along to care for them he takes charge of ten or a dozen cans.

"When the fish reach their destination [illegible] is lowered gently into the water that is to receive them, and they are let go, care being first taken, however, that the temperatures of the water in the can and that to which they are going are about even."

The experiment made by New York ought to be instructive to other States.

THE RAGE FOR RARE BOOKS.

A Costly Way of Raising the Value of One.

The following amusing story is related by the Paris Rappel:

The greatest joy of the bibliomaniac, the only one in fact, is to possess a book of which there is not another copy extant. An Englishman who had abundant wealth (and there are more English bibliomaniacs than all the rest put together) owned a little volume, very rare, and the only one as he thought of that edition in existence.

All at once he learned that there was a second copy in Paris, and he forthwith filled his pocket-book with bank notes, started across the Channel, and arrived at the house of his "rival." After the usual compliments, he said:

"Monsieur, you possess a copy of such and such a work?"

"Yes, monsieur, it is in my library. Here it is, if you would like to see it."

"I will give you 1,000 francs for it."

"Monsieur, I do not trade in books."

"Five thousand francs, then?"

"I am astonished, monsieur—"

"Ten thousand francs?"

"But I repeat—"

"Fifteen thousand francs?"

"Monsieur—?"

"Twenty thousand francs?"

"Before such insistance it would be impolite to refuse you. Monsieur, the book is yours."

The Englishman had won. He counted out twenty bills of 1,000 francs each and took the book. The conversation had taken place in the library where an open grate fire was burning.

The Englishman examined his purchase carefully. Then with a satisfaction which he did not attempt to conceal threw the book into the fire. The Frenchman thinking that his visitor was insane, attempted to rescue the treasure. The other prevented him, and added in explanation:

"Monsieur, I also possess a copy of this work. It is the only one which exists to-day. I wish you good-morning."

Navigating a Donkey.

A sailor had occasion one day to mount a Mexican donkey of most irascible temper, and finding it impossible to guide the beast, engaged an Indian boy to seize the animal's tail as a guiding and propelling power.

In this unique manner the man of the sea was navigating, when he happened to encounter the captain of the ship to which he belonged.

"Hello, Weaver!" exclaimed the officer. "Whither bound?"

Weaver drew up, touched his tarpaulin, and replied:

"Faith, captain, that's jist wat I'm wantin' to find out! Firrist I drift to leeward. An' then I makes a lurch to windward. Sure, I've nayther barometer nor compass, an' the only way to find out me bearin's is to ax the man at the hilm."—[Youth's Companion.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG. PA.,
FRIDAY, -- SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
THOMAS COLLINS,

FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.

FOR HOUSE HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

THE Greenback-Labor State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on next Thursday. A full State ticket will be nominated. There is substantial ground for the rumor that the Convention will endorse two of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket, William J. Brennen for Auditor General and Maxwell Stevenson for Congressman at large. Labor has no truer friend than Black—why not endorse him, too?

THE number of persons killed at Charleston by the late earthquake, including those who died from their injuries, is about forty-five, of whom fifteen were white and thirty colored. Up to last Tuesday evening about half a million of dollars had been subscribed in the large cities and towns for the relief of the pressing wants of the people of the unfortunate city, and of that sum about two hundred thousand dollars had been received by the Mayor.

WE stated last week that H. D. Patton, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, had resigned. Patton's resignation almost on the heels of his election is said to have been caused by two reasons—first, that he was elected on the second day of the session of the late Prohibition Convention by less than a quorum of the State Committee., his vote being only 58 out of 201 members composing the full committee—and second, because his election for the place was distasteful to Mr. Wolfe, the candidate for Governor, as well as to most of the leaders of the party throughout the State. A. A. Stevens, of Tyrone, who was Chairman of the Prohibition Convention, has called the State Committee together at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, to-day to fill the vacancy. A full meeting of the Committee is expected and it seems to be conceded that Mr. Stevens will be Patton's successor.

THE State election in Arkansas on Monday last resulted in the re-election of Governor Hughes by about 25,000 majority and a Democratic Legislature, The State election took place in Vermont on Monday last and of course the Republican ticket for Governor and Legislature carried the day. On Monday next the election in Maine will take place and judging from the vigorous efforts that Mr. Blaine and his friends are making to carry the State it looks as if they are badly scared. The Prohibitionists under the lead of Neal Dow are making a strong fight, not for Constitutional Prohibition, for the State has that now, but for the election of a Legislature that will pass the necessary laws to enforce it, his allegation being that the last Republican Legislature didn't take any really effective steps in that direction, although pledged to do so.—Does it not look passing strange that after Neal Dow and his ultra temperance friends have been tinkering at the liquor question in Maine for thirty years, and have at last got it hedged around with Constitutional Prohibition, that they should now be engaged in an effort to secure its enforcement by the Legislature? Could anything be more conclusive of the question, does Prohibition prohibit? The struggle in Maine now in favor of Prohibitory Legislation becomes still more singular when we consider that two years ago the vote for St. John in Maine was only 2160, that the vote for Eustis, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, was only 1190, while the vote cast on the same day for the Prohibitory amendment was 70,783.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor, Chauncey F. Black, was serenaded at his residence in the vicinity of York, on the evening after his nomination, and delivered a brief address in response to the compliment tendered him. Mr. Black is a plain spoken man and his language can always be easily understood. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the rights of the workingman as follows;

> This, my fellow citizens, is to be an aggressive campaign, if I have power to make it so; and by this term I mean that we hope to raise the people of all conditions and in all employments to an assertion of the rights of the many, to the full enjoyment of their natural and lawful privileges under the constitution of the Commonwealth. We ask every good citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, to stand up with us for the enforcement of these organic principles of State Government which we all united in ordaining. They give to every man of Pennsylvania an equal right upon every highway established for the public use, and they forbid the gigantic conspiracies which have heretofore controlled transportation and traffic, and incidentally the prices of commodities, the wages of labor, and to a large and disastrous extent the whole multifarious business of the people of the State.—These provisions of the Constitution must be enforced and obeyed. They were intended to liberate the people from the cruel grasp of unlawful monopolies, and if you confer the honor upon us they shall not be disregarded.

The Farmers for Black.

Without regard to past party affiliations, there is a very friendly feeling for Lieutenant Governor Black among the agriculturists of the State. Like his illustrious father, who was a plough-boy in his youth, and tilled the soil to his latest day, Chauncey F. Black has close sympathy with the farming interests of the State; and it is not surprising, tho' very significant, that an entirely independent agricultural journal, like the Meadville *Herald*, should speak in such terms as these of the Democratic nominee for Governor:

> "The Democrats have nominated a man for Governor who stands out so prominently an advocate of the things which are so closely identified with the farmers' welfare that we deem it our duty to call their special attention to them. First, the farmers want an honest tax law; one that will place the burdens of taxation more equally upon the property protected by government. The other is a law to enforce the 17th article of the people's constitution. The people are ground to the dust because in violation of the constitution we pay exorbitant freight for what we both sell and buy.
>
> "Governor Black has explained his position on these questions so often that every farmer and mechanic in the State knows where he stands. He will be, as he always has been, the friend of the people, No monopoly or corporator can persuade him to desert the people of the State. He is in himself a sufficient platform, and no pledge made by the Convention was necessary.
>
> "No man in Pennsylvania, save perhaps his father, has said and done so much as Chauncey F. Black to induce the people to elect a Legislature, and the Legislature, when elected, to pass an honest tax bill and an uncompromising railroad bill to enforce the letter of the 16th and 17th articles of the Constitution. No truer or abler friend of the people's constitution can be found in the Commonwealth. He stands on all these questions above party, and is a firm friend of and believer of the people."

THOMAS A. ARMSTRONG, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, published in Pittsburg, and who was the Labor candidate for Governor in 1882, refers to William J. Brennen, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General, as follows:

> "The nomination of William J. Brennen for Auditor General of this State, by the late Democratic convention, was a meritorious act, and one which we believe the miners of the State will not forget to reciprocate. It would seem to us as if such auspicious omens ought to cheer us on to make a manly effort to have him elected. Mr. Brennen has always been a true friend of the miners, and if they can be instrumental in having him elected they will wield a power in politics they have never had before—a power which the miners in this State badly need. They have been deprived of rights they never would have been deprived of had they concentrated their forces upon their friends."

WITH regard to the prospect of a European demand for the surplus wheat crop of this country, a New York dispatch of a late date says: A prominent fact in the financial situation of the time is the favorable reports from Europe of demand for wheat. In England the crop is ten per cent. below the average, and in France about nine per cent. below the crop of last year. Australia this year is an importer instead of an exporter of wheat, and is drawing supplies from India and California. We are now exporting wheat freely, and the effect is felt in the foreign exchanges, an effect which is of a more permanent nature than that produced by the export of securities, which are apt to be returned to us at a time when we can least comfortably take them up.

The Earthquake at Charleston.

The following extract from the letter of the Charleston correspondent of the New York *World* dated on Friday last will be found interesting, and will enable our readers to comprehend the condition of the ill-fated city three days after the earthquake:

It is not too much to say that attention centres this morning in Capt. F. W. Dawson, of the *News and Courier*. Perhaps the opinion of a great newspaper in its community was never shown in a more striking degree. Above the Mayor or the city officials, or indeed any other person or element, the public appeals to Capt. Dawson for advice, suggestion and help. The *World* correspondent found him in his office this morning busied in the attempt to get out the first paper worthy of the name since the earthquake shock. In reply to inquiries he said: "The trouble with our people is that they are facing an unknown foe. It is something that they have never been called upon to confront before. When a storm approaches, they know what to do, they can calculate the probable damage to life or property, and have some warning of its coming, but here is an unknown quantity as mysterious as terrible. It may come in a moment; it may not come in a hundred years. It may engulf the whole city, or simply shake a chimney loose from its foundations. It is the mystery that appals the people as much as the actual danger."

I asked Capt. Dawson when he looked for a revival of confidence and a new impulse among the people, quoting the case of a man who said he expected to sleep on the grass indefinitely. "Your friend," said Capt. Dawson, "who intends to sleep on the grass for the winter, will cure himself in a day or two, when he finds that his house has not fallen, and will creep back into it. There was one-third less people camped out last night than the night before. Without serious disturbance to-day there will not be half as many to-night. The trouble is not over, however. When a man gets back into his house and finds that his walls do not tumble about his head, it has just begun. He is in the usual case a man of modest means, who owns his home and depends upon his salary, or lives upon a moderate income. He finds his house is wrecked. There are seams in the walls, the foundation is wrenched, and it will cost perhaps a year's income or double as much and even five times as much, to repair his home. For this delay he gets no recompense, except to make his home habitable. It is an investment from which he gets no income and is a clear and often crushing loss.—This is where the great suffering will come."

"Do you think the houses will stand, as a general thing?"

"That is of course, a vital question. I have just telegraphed to Gen. Drum, asking that Government engineers be sent here to make critical examination, to consult with our local architects and builders, and give an opinion that may be relied upon. Our city engineer is at work now. My own house, I believe, is as safe as it was before the earthquake. It is very strong, and while severely wrenched I believe it will hold out. It is impossible to say, however. The house that appears to be least hurt may be fatally injured, and those with gaping cracks may stand forever. A severe gale would throw down hundreds perhaps of houses; a severe rain would materially damage buildings and furniture. There are very few roofs in Charleston that would hold water to-day. We must simply hope that we shall be spared any further infliction until we shall have been able to put our houses in order."

"Is relief needed badly by the people?"

"Very badly. I declined relief for Charleston in the case of the cyclone, because I did not think it urgent. It is very urgent now. The city council is now in session, and will devise a plan of disbursement besides making an appropriation. And private subscriptions in Charleston will be large and the present indications are that we shall have large help from outside. We owe it to the contributors to see that this disbursal is honest and just. I advised the formation of a committee of the city council acting jointly with a committee of citizens who will give their time to the disbursement of whatever funds are on hand. The fact that the relief money would take an unusual course makes it more necessary that it should be distributed with exact justice. It will be needed to give to private property holders to repair their homes with. I know of a widow with children whose estate consists of two handsome dwellings and a small amount of stocks. It will require more than her entire cash fortune to repair the two dwellings and make them habitable. There are thousands of cases where the houses can not be repaired by their owners, and unless they have outside help these houses will stand as a menace to their owners and to the city. It will require a large sum to enable us to make our city fairly habitable before the winter season."

"Is the city prepared to do business with its outside customers?"

"As well as ever. Our docks are in perfect shape, our warehouses are all right, our merchants are as strong commercially as they ever were, our banks are all open and doing business. We are not only prepared to handle consignments as well as ever, but we need them more than ever. Commercially speaking, Charleston is in as good fix as she was before the earthquake, and needs all the help that can come from legitimate business."

The opinions of leading business men as to the probable effect upon the commerce of Charleston differ. The *World* correspondent interviewed Col. J. D. Jervey, Collector of the Port, in his office at the Custom House. "I do not think," he said, "that the city's trade will suffer much. The check of the last two days caused a loss, of course, but by no means a serious one. The facilities for conducting business have not been greatly injured. The wharves are intact, the warehouses still stand, nearly all of the stores can be safely used, and most of the manufactories are in running order. One of the rice mills is badly damaged, but the others are all right. I know of no good reason why Charleston's trade should suffer."

Mr. S. Y. Tupper, for many years President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, thinks the city's trade greatly damaged. He places the damage to property at $8,000,000. He said that it would be natural for those who have heretofore traded with Charleston to apprehend financial troubles among the business men, and therefore to desire to trade with other cities. "But," he continued, "Charleston recovered from the great fire of 1838, recovered from the disaster of 1861, recovered from subsequent disasters of the war, recovered from the cyclone of a year ago, and I believe she will recover from the great calamity which has just befallen her."

Capt. F. W. Waggoner, of F. W. Waggoner & Co., wholesale grocers, also thinks the city's trade is injured. He believes that the injury, however, is slight, and that it will not be appreciable in a few weeks. He was asked what he thought would be done to rebuild the city. "I think," he replied, "that the general government should lend the people of the city several millions of dollars at a low rate of interest. The time for repayment should be fixed at thirty or fifty years. There is no other way in which the city can be rebuilt.—At least half of the people are very poor and unable to do anything to help themselves. A meeting of business men will be held in a few days to prepare a memorial to be presented to the general government."

Mr. J. Von Oven, of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., does not think that the city's trade will suffer at all. He agrees with Capt. Waggoner as to what the government should do. "There are some rich men in Charleston," he said, "but many that have been heavy losers are poor. They cannot rebuild their ruined houses. It is a sad fact that a large number of the old and aristocratic citizens are among the latter class. The Hamiltons, the Heywoods, the Montgomerys, and hundreds of others were ruined by the war. They had their homes, but not much else. These people will be unable to rebuild. The condition of the laboring classes is pitiable. They will not be able to do anything towards rebuilding unless they have assistance."

There is scarcely a business man of any prominence in the city but that has received inquiries from other cities concerning the condition of affairs here, and offering assistance. A New York insurance company instructed Mr. Tupper to draw on it at sight for $500. Others from all parts of the country have offered from $100 to several thousand dollars to assist the needy.

With the city in this broken condition, its people helpless, the coming of the equinoctial gale is awaited in sickening terror. The sun will cross the equator three weeks from to-day, and Charleston has usually had her equinoctial blow two weeks ahead of the equinox. Last year it came on August 25th, and did a million dollars' worth of damage within the city in a short time. A gale of approximate severity within the next month month would multiply horrors. Charleston's equinoctial gales have always been severe, and have never missed. The latest ever known was Oct. 4. In feeble preparation for this, the city council today made the two aldermen of each ward with three citizens a committee to condemn buildings imminently unsafe. Mr. Berkeley, chairman of this committee, said: "We began the work at two o'clock, and have condemned large numbers of buildings, but we can get no workmen. My own store is unsafe and must come down, but I can get no one to touch it. The largest and strongest houses have suffered most. The weaker houses yielded to the shock. The walls of the Charleston Hotel, a most massive building, are disintegrated. We can condemn, but we cannot tear down."—It is very much to be feared that the equinoctial, whenever it does come, will find Charleston entirely unprepared and that in the crushing in of steeples, roofs and houses already disabled, we shall read the saddest chapter of this already terrible disaster.

Unhappy Charleston.

Though there may be reason to hope that in the first excitement of an awful calamity the loss of life and immediate damage to property at Charleston have been exaggerated and overestimated, it is, unhappily, hardly possible to escape the fear that the prosperity of the city has suffered an injury from which its recovery will be slow.

Before the earthquake of last Tuesday Charleston seemed to be entering upon a period of growth without parallel in its previous history. It had endured many grievous trials and discouraging setbacks—the terrible fires of 1778, 1796, 1838, and 1861, the destruction caused by civil war, and the cyclone of Aug. 25, 1885—but it was pressing forward with extraordinary energy to recover its losses and to place itself in a position of far greater importance as a Southern seaport than it had ever been before.

Northern capitalists had taken hold of the South Carolina Railway, which starts from the city, and had brought it into a condition comparable with that of the more perfectly built and equipped railroads of the Union. They also extended and developed its business by wharf improvements and steamship alliances, and the Federal Government had undertaken the work of deepening the entrance to the harbor, so that the merchants of the town were rejoicing over the speedy coming of the time when vessels of the greatest draught would take their cargoes of cotton at Charleston wharves, and its commerce would be many times multiplied. The population, which had increased by only about 1500 between 1860 and 1880, in which latter year it was 49,784, had grown to 60,145 in 1885, making a gain in the five years of more than 20 per cent.

Of course, the earthquake of the 31st of August will have the effect to set back this tide of prosperity for a time at least, and it is not unlikely that many years will have passed before Charleston again feels such an impetus as that which it has experienced since 1880.—Capital will be shy of the unhappy town so long as the remembrance of the calamity remains vivid. Instead of getting ready for future development, the inhabitants must now go to work to repair damages done, and meanwhile trade may get into new channels, from which it can only be diverted by a slow process. What effect, if any, the earthquake has had upon the harbor we do not yet know, but apprehensions aroused by a disaster so unprecedented along our Atlantic coast must, at least temporarily, retard the growth of Charleston as a seaport.

We therefore extend to the citizens of that old and proud community our heartiest sympathies in their terrible misfortune. Charleston is a town which will be forever memorable in the history of this republic, for it has always been inhabited by a brave and generous people, who, from the beginning, have loved liberty and light, and have never failed in exhibiting the courage of their convictions.

May they get from the people of the whole Union not merely words of sympathy, but also substantial evidences of regard and helpfulness.—*N. Y. Sun, Sept. 3.*

Railroads and their Management.

How many of our readers have an adequate idea of the magnitude of our rail road system? If stretched out in a continuous line it would reach five times around the globe, with a few miles to spare for good measure. In fact, the United States possesses about one-half the total railroad mileage of the world, and it has been laid down at a cost of about $4,480,000,000. In 1885 the aggregate earnings were $772,568,883; this sum, be it remembered, was earned during a period when the railroad earnings reached the lowest point of depression known in their history, and lower than we are likely to see again in many years. If our railroads had been fairly and honestly built, and been managed without the addition of water, they would be the best paying investment in the land, but systematic mismanagement and manipulation in the interests of building syndicates have done their work effectually, and the result has been that, in periods of depression, hundreds of them have gone into the hands of receivers, whence many have emerged, financial wrecks, entailing disastrous losses upon the confiding people who had put their trust and their money into them. American railroads seem once more to be entering upon a prosperous era, when most of them will earn money for their owners. It were well if purer, cleaner management characterized the new departure, but this is not to be looked for. There is a class of men who live by rail road wrecking and mismanagement.—These are always at work, and may be relied on to ply their business as vigorously in the future as in the past, and with the same results. As we cannot do without the railroads, it seems equally impossible to escape the evils of their mismanagement.—*Lancaster New Era.*

Democratic Economy.

The aggregate of appropriations made at the last session of Congress is $45,188,296 in excess of those made at the preceding session. No appropriation for rivers and harbors was made for the last fiscal year, which would reduce the excess, for purposes of fair comparison, to less than $31,000,000. Of this sum $25,000,000 are thus accounted for: The pension bill is over $16,000,000 in excess of last year; for judgments on account of Alabama awards, $5,769,155 was appropriated, and $3,500,000 was to increase the navy. Deducting these items and the appropriations for the current year are but 5,500,000 in excess of last year.

THE Arizona *Silver Belt* says that 19 animals out of a bull team of 24 died on the road east of San Carlos, in one day last week, and other losses are reported. Not a drop of rain has fallen in places between San Carlos and Thomas, and there is nothing for teams to subsist on.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Pure and Reliable Medicine.—A compound fluid extracts of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—Miss Louisa Cash, of Rhea county, Tenn., died on Monday of last week after a fast of seventy days and nights, during which time she had not eaten a mouthful of food. She started out to fast ninety days.

—On last Saturday the city of Ripon, in Yorkshire, England, celebrated the thousandth year of its existance as a municipality. It is only when we read such things that we are reminded what a frisky youngster the United States really is.

—The secret of successful advertising is to tell the truth. When we say that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best and cheapest soap you can use for all purposes, it is plain statement of *fact*, and the best way to satisfy yourself is to try a pound.

- James Hern, a farmer of Wilson county, Tenn., expressed a desire to get a melon from a melon-patch on his farm on Tuesday night of last week, and went out after it, when his son, supposing him to be a thief, shot and mortally wounded him.

—How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff.

—By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now on the market, are made of wood pulp. It is claimed that felt hats will have a back seat as soon as the new hats can be placed in the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand,

—A man died recently in Mexico who was followed to the grave by eighty-seven sons and daughters, and had buried thirteen, so that he was father to the grand total of one hundred children. There is another man in Mexico who has had two wives, and has living forty-five children.

—A dispatch from Madison, Indiana, says hog cholera in that and adjacent counties will entail a loss of many thousand dollars upon the farmers. No remedy prescribed appears to have any effect in checking the disease. Numerous individual losses of more than one hundred head are reported.

—A telegram from Chicago says during the last three months more than 500 burglaries in that city. Ever since the bomb exploded in Haymarket Square, the police have been looking for Anarchists, and in the meantime burglars have worked through certain districts with as much impunity as though there were no policemen in the city.

—Mgr. Capel, who is living near San Francisco attending to the publication of two books, one relating to the power, state and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, recently received news of the death of his venerable mother. Of her ten children but three survive, one a nun, another the priest, and the third a merchant.

—A rich man died up in New Hampshire the other day who divided $1,300,000 between two little towns numbering only 3,145 population together, to be devoted to the establishment of schools and libraries for the poor. This gives an aggregate of $413 to every inhabitant, a larger amount proportionly than ever before was given by any one for such purposes.

—Three young ladies were crossing the trestle work bridge near Sauk Centre, Minn., last week, when a Manitoba train came along. They lost their presence of mind and started back, but the engine was too close to be reversed. Miss Allen was instantly killed and mangled, and Miss Flaven severely injured, while the latter's sister jumped in the water and escaped unhurt.

—Willard Pierce, who died in the insane asylum at Tyngsboro, Mass., last week, had been an inmate of the institution for forty years, having been rendered hopelessly insane by the heartless action of a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. His fickle sweetheart preferred to marry a New York broker, and the grief weighed so heavily on his mind as to render him a hopeless lunatic.

—At Savannah, on Thursday of last week, Postal inspector Simpson, of Atlanta, ejected A. N. Wilson from the postoffice and placed Captain G. W. Lamar in posession. Wilson had positively refused to turn over the office unless force should be used, and went out saying, "I am still postmaster of Savannah. President Cleveland had no right to suspend me under the constitution. Wilson was suspended for offensive partisanship,

—About a hundred persons a day visit the condemned Anarchists in jail in Chicago.—Half the visitors are ladies. They are not sympathizers with the cause of anarchy, but regard the prisoners as one of the city's sights. The physicians at the county hospital are endeavoring to get between $3000 and $4000 extra pay for their services in attending the policemen who were wounded during the riots. They say their salaries are only for attendance upon paupers,

—The Sonora, Cal., *Banner* says that on Dry Creek the bears are becoming so bold and numerous that they have taken to killing horses. Recently on the place of Dave Williams, near the Philadelphia mine, a mare and her colt were attacked by a very large bear. The mother fought nobly for her offspring and succeeded in saving it, but was herself killed. The colt much frightened ran to the house, and Mr. Williams, thinking all was not right, went out to investigate. A short distance from the house he found the mare dead and bruin sitting upon the body eagerly devouring it.

—In addition to the $300,000 contributed by Miss Caldwell, of New York, to the Catholic University to be built at Washington $300,000 has been contributed from other sources. It appears that the east has been quite generous, while the west is yet somewhat apathetic toward the project. While such contributions as $50,000 from Eugene Kelly, of New York, and $1,000 from others in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, show how great is the interest felt in the movement by wealthy Catholics in the East, nothing is heard of large contributions from the West.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* says that the following is the oath taken by the "Destroying Angels" of the Mormon Church: "In the name of Jesus Christ the Son of God, I do covenant and agree to support the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all things, right or wrong; I will faithfully guard them and report to them the acts of all men, as far as in my power lies; I will assist in executing all the decrees of the First Presidency, Patriarch or Presidency of the Twelve; and I will cause all who speak evil of the Presidency or the heads of the church to die the death of dissenters or apostates," &c.

—Last Sunday morning a week in the midst of a heavy thunder storm, a powder magazine belonging to the Laflin Rand Powder Company, Chicago, Ill was struck by lightning. An explosion followed, which destroyed property valued at $15,000, beside killing two persons instantly, fatally injuring three, and inflicting painful injuries upon nearly 25 persons. The magazine contained about 140,000 pounds of powder and half as much dynamite. The effects of a hard fought battle, a cyclone, and the withering influence of a flash of lightning could not have presented a picture of more abject desolation and destruction than did the surrounding country for a radius of half a mile.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.
H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed
Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

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OUR FALL STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.
LET ALL CAMBRIA COME DOWN AND BE CLOTHED.
COETZ, the Tailor, Altoona, Pa.

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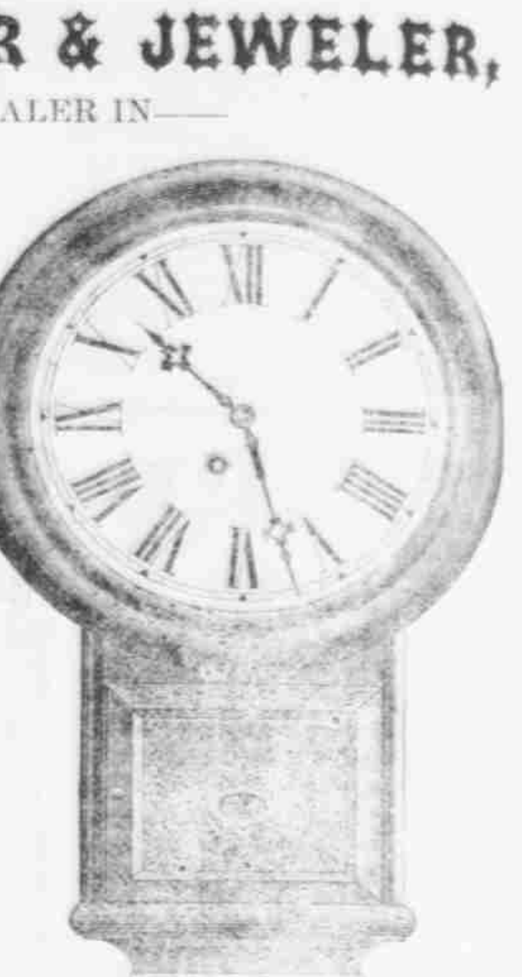
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks.
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY
Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of
PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.
A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health.
To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.
THE PASTILLE CURE TRADE MARK FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
VIGOROUS HEALTH
Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and [illegible]
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

STEUBENVILLE ∴ FEMALE ∴ SEMINARY.
Opens Sept. 15th. Location healthful; rooms for young ladies new and attractive; table generous; terms liberal; Faculty ample; work thorough in all departments. Modern Languages taught by the natural method. $250 will pay all expenses of a student in the regular course. Best privileges in Music and Art at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue. J. W. WIGHTMAN, D. D., Principal, Steubenville, Ohio.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
— CONSISTING OF —
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. R. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a ca and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa
Money Received on Depsit.
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.
ELEGANT PORTRAITS!
Enlarged and finished in oil colors, from any kind of a small picture. No experience required: four orders a day gives the agent $50 weekly profit. Send for terms and full particulars. $2 00 outfit free.
H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., (Mention this Paper.) Phila., Pa.

FREE TO YOU.

For 25 cents we will send the FAMILY VISITOR for SIX months. This paper has been published [illegible] years, contains [illegible] columns of valuable [illegible] illustrated stories, poetry, hints and helps for the household, practical recipes, ladies' fancy work, and other features. In addition we will send free by mail a Linen and Stationery Marker, consisting of a handsome Rubber [illegible] mounted on a handle, and a bottle of Indelible Ink and Pad, packed in a strong, neat box. This is an invaluable little article and marks linen and stationery beautifully and indelibly. [illegible] your collars, cuffs and household linen. Can be used to stamp letterheads and envelopes, and as a design to embroider by. [illegible] [illegible] perfectly clear, black and indelible; will not wash or boil out. State what initial you want when ordering. Address at once, sending 25c. in stamps or Postal Note and [illegible] [illegible] THE FAMILY VISITOR, Philadelphia, Penna.

ROAD TO RUIN a beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it and constantly discern new beauties. Shows the first step, first drink, wages of death, curse of drinking, destroyer of homes, signing the pledge, reformation, and the nature and effects of drinking, with much valuable and useful information. Endorsed by Mrs. Frances E. Willard and others of the N. W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Printed in six colors on plate paper, 22x28, mounted on rollers ready to hang on the wall.
AGENTS WANTED. There is nothing like it. The field is clear. Temperance people everywhere will buy and encourage the selling of it. Simply show it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Philad'a, Pa. Mention this paper.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. 10-14-tf.

DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Penn'a. ☞ Office in Armory Building.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. ☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

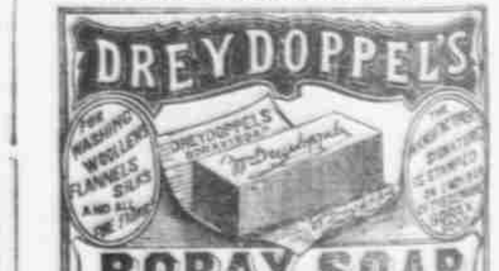
GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. ☞ Office on Centre street.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c. at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 16, 1886.-tf.

Ebensburg Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK.
General Insurance Agent
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Policies written at short notice in the old reliable
ÆTNA,
Old Hartford
And other First-Class Companies.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA.
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM PHILADA 1876.
Grand Prize Medal, Paris 1878.
DREYDOPPEL'S



BORAX SOAP
Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 208 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
Over 2,000 pages. Fully Illustrated. Agents wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LADIES WANTED—To work for us at their own homes. $7 and $10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN.
Boys and Middle-aged Men & Young Ladies trained for a successful start in Business life at Coleman College, Newark, N. J. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Henry Coleman, [illegible]

mbria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

RIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1886.

and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVE—NORTHWARD.

Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
[illegible]	1.45	4.32
[illegible]	2.03	4.50
[illegible]	2.08	5.03
[illegible]	2.17	5.14
[illegible]	2.25	5.22
[illegible]	2.32	5.31
[illegible]	2.37	5.36
[illegible]	2.41	5.41
[illegible]	2.45	5.46
[illegible]	2.54	5.57
[illegible]	3.05	6.08
[illegible]	3.12	6.18
[illegible]	3.20	6.30
[illegible]	3.24	6.33
[illegible]	3.34	6.40

LEAVE—SOUTHWARD.

Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
[illegible]	3.40	5.00
[illegible]	3.46	5.08
[illegible]	3.48	5.12
[illegible]	3.57	5.26
[illegible]	4.07	5.41
[illegible]	4.19	5.54
[illegible]	4.25	6.08
[illegible]	4.30	6.14
[illegible]	4.33	6.21
[illegible]	4.37	6.26
[illegible]	4.45	6.33
[illegible]	5.26	7.18
[illegible]	5.08	7.02
[illegible]	5.07	7.07
[illegible]	5.25	7.30

CAL AND PERSONAL.

xt week.

ur subscription.

schools commenced on Monday

are plenty but squirrels are

pears, apples and peaches go to the ar Bowl.

to go to Armory Hall this (Fri- evening.

watermelons and cantaloupes go to Sugar Bowl.

Pullman & Co.'s Big Show comes, Fri- September 17th.

choice cigars and good tobacco go Sugar Bowl.

n't fail to see the Villas at Armory Saturday evening.

folder cutter is the best in the for sale by G. Huntley.

wide awake merchant about this his fall stock of goods.

stock of heating stoves just re- will be sold low for cash at G.

instantly relieved by the use Fry Truss, for sale at Drug Store.

strawberry plants, five for sale by E. R. Cres-

Tool Company employs men in the different business.

the best cider mill in the soon and leave Huntley's.

the North Carolina Trou- proceeds are for the benefit Cornet Band.

grain cradles man- C. J. McGuire, at Wilmore, hardware store.

& Villa Co. promise the fi- ever given in this place the uniformed band and or-

bargains can be had for a Tooth harrows, Armagh, and Pittsburg plows at G.

fifteen pounds of butter diss- from the icehouse of the Central Saturday night without the own-

Stevens, an inmate of the Bed- almshouse has received a pen- six hundred dollars, and will get per month hereafter.

page to-day will be found a instructive illustration of the worth of the various kinds of powders now in the market.

hundred bushels of seed wheat, of for sale by the subscriber east of Loretto.

THOMAS L. PARRISH.

& Co.'s double tented consoli- will exhibit at Ebensburg, September 17th Admission to all 25 cents; children under nine, 15

Dayton Jones, of the firm of Jones wholesale dealers in Marble and Boston, Mass., was a visitor to our and the many friends during the past

following named persons can each by applying at the Ebensburg Mrs. Will Boyle (2), Miss Kate Miss Annie Schultz, Mr. Benja-

boxes and one bale of merchan- recently shipped from the station consigned to S. G. Wilson, Ta- care of W. W. Peet, Constanti

Huntingdon county man killed fifteen snakes one day last week in an fifteen feet square. A snake to the is said to be a good crop in county.

The North Carolina Troubadours will vocal and instrumental enter- at Armory Hall on this Friday September 10th. Tickets for sale James' drug store.

of our subscribers who will be in at court next week and who are for subscription to the FREEMAN, themselves of their presence in square up with the printer.

Mary Trainer, daughter of John of Tunnelhill, an estimable and young lady died at the resi- her grandmother, Mrs. Smith, in on Monday last. She was about years of age.

McConkey's grand stud of train- Geo. Ryland's celebrated trained monkeys; and three great will appear at Ebensburg, Friday, 17th, with Pullman & Co.'s con- shows. Don't miss them.

are going to put a new roof on new building, call and see the shingles. Does not require a me- lay them; they can be put on by year old boy. G. HUNTLEY, Agent.

account of having an open date Ag- Villa, of the celebrated Wallace supported by the Villas, a large company, uniformed band and or- will appear at the Ebensburg Armo- Saturday evening, Sept. 11th, and for the first time in this place the success entitled "Orphans of Admission 35 & 50 cts. Reserved sale at James' Drug Store.

Tuesday last the Democrats of county, at their convention held at Ty- nominated James P. Henry, of Altoo- Robert S. Seeds, of Tyrone, for As- A. J. Greer, of Altoona, for Reg- and Recorder; John Cree, of Holli- for Treasurer; J. B. Hickey, of for Coroner; James Funk, of ville, for Director of the Poor, and for W. Fiske Conrad, of Tyrone,

EARLY! PRETTY! CHEAP!

The above refers to Gable & Co.'s New Styles of Fall Dress Goods and Silks. Special value at 37 1-2, 50, 75 and 87 1-2c.

Over forty New Styles and a Full Line of the New and Popular Fall Shades. Don't fail to examine these Rare Goods.

BOOKS.—Our sale of Good Books at Low Prices will las t but a short while longer.

GABLE & CO.,

CAUTION.—If you want any of these Books you had better call at once. Going rapidly.

1402--ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA--1402

LOWEST PRICES EAST OR WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES!

—There were more criminal cases disposed of during the present week of court than at any previous term.

—You can't work to much purpose unless you are well, but you can build up your health and strength with Parker's Tonic, and work will then become easy. It sets the lungs, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish befor it. Take it in time.

—On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Susan Rhey, the oldest resident of this place, while walking in her house accidentally fell and broke her right leg near the thigh. Her advanced age (ninety-four) makes it an impossibility for the bones to knit and it is very probable that she will never be able to walk again.

—Mr. C. E. Glenn on Friday last while operating his drilling machine on the site for the new grist mill near the station, slipped and fell with his left hand between two cog-wheels of the machine. Two of his fingers were so badly mashed that amputation may have to be resorted to, but up to this time has not been done.

—It was reported here last week that the earthquake shock had opened the old salt well on the Blacklick and that gas was flowing from the well quite freely. Mr. A. T. Pindle, however, assures us that the report is without foundation, a citizen residing in close proximity to the well had noticed nothing unusual and had not even felt the shock.

—On Monday night an unusual number of "drunks", even for court week, kept up a noise on our streets nearly all night, and some fighting was done by the more belligerent. On Tuesday the borough treasury was enriched about ten dollars in fines and costs paid by those who could raise the amount, while those who could not raise the money boarded out their fines in the jail.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to a grand picnic, to be held under the auspices of the Cookport Cornet Band, at that place, on Saturday, September 18th, inst. It is not likely that we will be there, but we have no doubt those who attend will be more than pleased, as Editor Williams, of the Monitor will be especially tuned for the occasion.

—A gentleman in attendance at Court this week informs us that the earthquake shock was scarcely felt in his neighborhood. That there would be a severe shock however, if he returned home to his wife without visiting John Owens' store on High street and laying in a supply of dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at very low prices.

—Jacob Rubritz and Jacob Kurtz, brothers-in-law and both of Johnstown, were thrown from a carriage on Sunday afternoon near the Johnstown Fair Grounds and both severely injured. Rubritz' right leg was broken a short distance above the ankle and the bone protruded through the flesh. Kurtz, injuries are not serious. Rubritz' leg may have to be amputated.

—A sad accident occurred in Girard township Monday afternoon last and the facts are as follows: Two boys of Henry Martel were engaged in cutting wood when the older one drew back with an axe, and his five-year-old brother, coming up behind him was struck on the neck, almost severing his head. His death was almost instantaneous.—*Clearfield Republican.*

—The Johnstown gas well is down 1,485 feet, and there are indications that something has been found in the hole the nature of which the owners do not care to make public at present. "No admittance" signs are numerous about the derrick, and no person is allowed on the premises. The owners are evidently trying to make a "mystery" of it.—*Indiana Messenger.*

—Mrs. Lena Eberle, a married woman, aged 52 years, dropped dead in Conrad Earnest's saloon, in Conemaugh borough, about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. All efforts on the part of Dr. Schill, who was speedily summoned, failed to revive her. The physician gave it as his opinion that her death was caused by apoplexy. The deceased leaves a husband, three sons and a daughter. Two of her sons, one of whom is married, live on the South Side, Pittsburg, and the other resides in Oregon.

—With Pullman & Co.'s double tented consolidated shows, which exhibit at Ebensburg, Friday, September 17th, comes such singular and exclusive features as the Human Leopard Family, the miraculous Electric Lady, the Bohemiam Glass Blowers, and the best trained horses, dogs and goats that were ever exhibited, and a company of general and special performers that are unequaled. A 25 cent ticket admits to all the tents; children under nine, 15 cents.

—C. W. Cogswell, a passenger on the west bound Fast Line on the Pennsylvania Railroad, cut his throat with suicidal intent, near Derry station on Monday night. He is about fifty years of age, and a wealthy resident of Springfield, O. The physician of the Pennsylvania Railroad attended him and pronounced his injury quite serious. He was taken from the train at Derry station and conveyed to a hotel. Relatives of the victim were telegraphed regarding the unfortunate event. His daughter was with him when he tried to kill himself, and swooned at the sight of blood. Cogswell is a passenger conductor and had been East on a pleasure trip.

—Pullman & Co.'s United Shows, Museum, Trained Animal Exposition and Arenic novelties is both the best and cheapest on the road. It is emphatically a big feature to show, with enough of genuine merit to stock half a dozen big headed shows which charge double its prices. A sight of the marvelous Human Leopard Family, or the "shocking" Electric Lady, is alone worth the price of admission to all. The double troupe of trick horses are the first four-footed scholars of the day; the trick and clown dogs without parellel, and the trained herd of goats are uniquely wonderful. The big company of male and female performers excel in every branch of physical culture, and many other features which we need no name are worthy of careful inspection. It is just what the people want—a big, cheap, good, clean show. One 25 cent ticket admits to all the tents; children under nine, 15 cents.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty Dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price-list to B. Wood, 64 South Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Court Proceedings.

Court met at 10 o'clock on Monday morning with President Judge Johnston on the bench. The following surety of the peace cases were disposed of as follows:

Com'th. vs. Mary Lee. M. A. Quartz prosecutor. Defendant discharged on payment of costs.

Com'th. vs. William A. Freidhoff. Jacob Schwartz prosecutor. Recognizance of prosecutor forfeited.

Com'th. vs. Thomas Kirkpatrick. Lawrence Weiland prosecutor. Settled.

Com'th. vs. Jacob Sample. Henry Eichensehr prosecutor. Recognizance of prosecutor forfeited.

Com'th. vs. Samuel Flenner. Philip Flenner prosecutor. Defendant bound over in the sum of $50 to keep the peace for six months and also to pay the costs.

Com'th. vs. John Beck. John H. Farran and Michael McMorris, prosecutors. Recognizance of prosecutors forfeited.

Com'th. vs. Hiram Crum. William Clark, prosecutor. Dismissed at costs of prosecutor.

Fergus C. Lloyd, of Ebensburg, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and George W. Pringle was selected as constable to wait upon the Grand Jury.

Com'th. vs. Henry Stambaugh fornix et cet. was continued.

Com'th. vs. Ambrose Jenkins, seduction was cotinued.

Com'th. vs. Henry Murphy, fornix et cet. continued.

F. J. Parrish, Esq. was appointed tax collector of Gallitzin borough.

Philip Pritch was appointed tax collector of Washington township.

Thomas H. Myers was appointed tax collector of Gallitzin township.

Com'th. vs. Mary and Elizabeth Nolan. Surety of the Peace. Continued.

The cases of David T. Edwards et al. vs. John T. Long and Dr. S. S. Poland vs. Ephraim P. Hayes on next week's list were continued.

The eating house license of Frederick Radcliff, of St Augustine was transferred to J. A. Wallace.

Com'th. vs. Harry Jacoby. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and divide the costs equally between the defendant and George W. Kurtz, the prosecutor.

Com'th. vs. A. J. Watt. Fornix et cot Jury find defendant guilty.

Com'th. vs. Peter Hughes. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and that the prosecutrix, Theresa Kohler pay the costs.

Com'th. vs. Andrew Smith. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutrix, Margaret Sherwood pay the costs.

Com'th. vs. J. O. C. McIntyre. Selling liquor on Sunday. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com'th. vs. J. O. C. McIntyre. Keeping a bawdy house. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, Samuel McCandlass to pay the costs.

Com'th. vs. George Rich. Adultry. Jury find guilty.

Com'th. vs. Mary Fox. Receiving stolen goods. On trial.

Another Supposed Murder at Bedford.

The stables of B. Oppenheimer & Sons, Elwood Harmer and other property in the town of Bedford were destroyed by fire on last Friday morning. Loss, $3,000. Saturday morning the remains of a man were found in the ruins of one of the stables. The unfortunate man is generally supposed to have been a tramp, who was the night before in the lockup along with a worthless negro named Bates. The tramp had nearly $20 in bills and silver on his person when locked up, which was known to Bates. On Thursday they were together all day, and Thursday night they were chased away from the Bedford Springs Hotel. Bates is known to have been the first at the fire, and he says himself that he sounded no alarm. This looked very much as though he was in some way responsible for the fire. The tramp seems to have been forgotten until Saturday, when the remains were found; then it flased upon many minds that Bates had murdered the tramp and fired the stables He was immediately locked up and held for trial. Fresh circumstantial evidence is coming in almost constantly that will likely convict him when it comes to trial.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

Gives prompt and permanent relief in burns, scalds, chilblains, venomous stings or bites, cuts and wounds of every discription.

It is invaluable in scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, cholera, yellow, typhus, typhoid and other fevers.

For sick rooms, to prevent the spread of contagion, it is the best disinfectant known.

HON ALEX. H. STEPHENS, OF GA.

Darbys Propylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medical uses are numerous while its specialties are most wonderful. No head of a family should ever be without it.

Sheriff's Sales.

On Monday last Sheriff Gray disposed of the following properties at Sheriff's sale:

The interest of Henry D. Rager in 179 acres of land in Jackson township, to Jonathan Custer, for $700.

The interest of John Sloan in a lot or piece of ground in Summitville borough, to Michael Donahoe, for $575.

The interest of John Burns in a lot of ground in Tunnelhill borough, to Jacob Lusch, for $500.

The interest of James Flanigan in 158 acres of land in Barr township, to Michael Downey and Bennet Stadtmiller, for $1005.

The sale of the interest of Evan J. Michaels in 100 acres of land in Carroll township was adjourned until Monday next.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My wife and myself are beneficaries of your most excellent medicine Dr. King's new discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial bottles free at E. James' drug store. Large size $1.00

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Wilmore Correspondence.

On Saturday last Ida Skelly the little two-year old adopted daughter of Mr. Joseph Krotendorfer and wife, living in Cambria township, strayed away a short distance from the house, taking with her a little dog and a cat as companions, as was customary in her out door rambles. The supposition is that the child attempted to get the cat off the fence and while in the act fell backwards taking in her grasp a heavy piece of timber which came down with full force on the little form. Her cries of agony brought the foster parents immediately to her rescue but all efforts to resuscitate proved unavailing the vital spark had fled and the little household pet was dead. She was a little waif cast upon the shore of an unfeeling world Kindly Mr. and Mrs. K. opened their arms and hearts and provided her with a comfortable home. Great praise is due their unremitting care and tenderness and for the love they lavished upon this little one and our sympathy goes forth to them in their great bereavement.

Little Ida, thou art gone,
Early do we mourn for you;
Thy trials here on earth are done,
And thou hast found a home more true.

'Tis always thus: the flowers the fairest
Are always seen on earth the rarest.
The opening buds that greet us here,
But blossom for a brighter sphere.

GENTIE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, September 8, 1886:

James F. Myers, Ashville and Jennie F. Yinger, Loretto.

George E. McKay and Maude E. Makin, Cambria township.

John H. Riddle, Conemaugh borough, and Katie Werner, Grubbtown.

Frank A. Larimer, Carrolltown, and Mary E. Smith, Nicktown.

Albert Noel and Mary A. Syberts, Gallitzin township.

James Morris and Carrie B. Lohr, Johnstown.

Charles L. Reed, Coopersdale, and Annie L. Somerville, West Taylor township.

Daniel W. Yingst, Woodvale, and Amanda J. Giffin, East Conemaugh.

Peter Horten, Woodvale, and Kate Marley, Prospect.

Joseph Hinger and Sophia Hudweger, Conemaugh borough.

Alfred E. Seiter, Johnstown, and Hattie M. Jordan, Richland township.

Wm. H. Blackburn and Clara M. Haws, Johnstown.

John N. Horn and Emma J. Mentzinger, Conemaugh borough.

D. Curtis Williams, Springfield, Ohio, and Ida B. Menoher, Johnstown.

Peter Wingard, Jr., and Elizabeth Weaver, Richland township.

Hymeneal.

BUCK—ROSENSTEEL.—On Thursday morning, September 2, 1886, in St. Benedict's Catholic church, Carrolltown, by Rev. M. Wertner, Mr. Celestine A. Buck, of that place, to Miss Regina Rosensteel, of Ebensburg.

Mr. Buck, who is a son of ex-Sheriff Buck, is a young and enterprising business man of Carrolltown and in connection with one of his brothers carries on an extensive furniture establishment. We congratulate him on the excellent choice of a wife, and wish the happy couple a long and prosperous married life.

WINGARD—WEAVER.—At Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 7, 1886, by Rev. R. McCaslin, Peter Wingard, Jr., and Elizabeth Weaver, both of Richland township.

Obituary.

THOMAS—Died at his residence in Elder township on Tuesday, September 7, 1886, Mr. John Thomas, aged about 84 years.

The deceased was born in Germany, and in 1835 emigrated to this country with his wife and three children. Soon after coming to the country he bought a tract of land in the then wilderness of Northern Cambria, near where the village of St. Lawrence now stands, and where he by hard work and persevering industry cleared out a farm where he resided up to about ten or twelve years ago, when he sold his farm and purchased another in Elder township, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was upright and honest in all his dealings, a kind father and a good neighbor and during his long residence in that neighborhood was respected by everyone. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom survive him as follows: Jacob Thomas, Michael Thomas and Mrs. George Kebler, who reside in Elder township, Ex Associate Judge John D. Thomas, of Johnstown, Philip Thomas, of Coalport, Clearfield county, Valentine Thomas, of Carrolltown, Martin Thomas, of Clearfield township, and Mrs. Charles A. Langbein, of Ebensburg. The remains of the deceased were interred at the Catholic cemetery at St. Boniface beside those of his wife who preceded him to the grave one year ago last March. Peace to his ashes.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only fifty cents a bottle at E. James' drug store.

Hay Fever.

I have been a hay fever sufferer for three years; have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the highest terms; did not take much stock in it because of the many quack medicines. A friend persuaded me to try the Balm and I did so with wonderful success.—T. S. Geer, Syracuse, N. Y.

I reccomend Ely's Cream Balm to all hay fever sufferers, it is, in my opinion, a sure cure. I was afflicted for 26 years, and never before found permanent relief.—W. H. Haskins, Marshfield, Vt.

Important to Farmers.

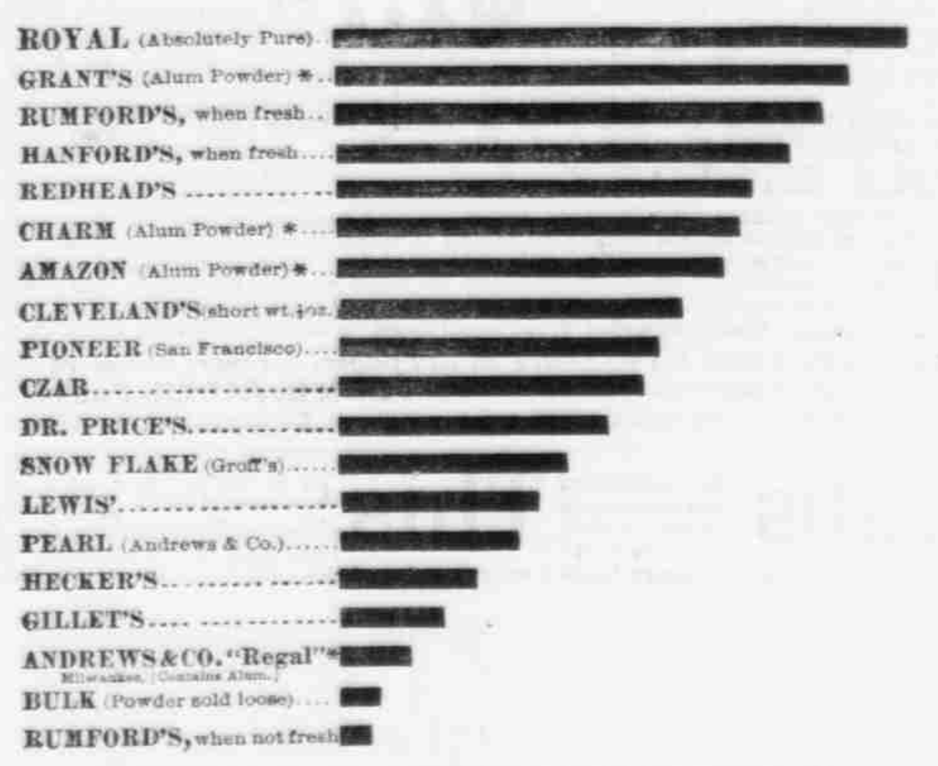
The Horse Shoe brand of fertilizers of Chicago, all bone, blood and meat, is constantly kept on hand and for sale at Ebensburg and Carrolltown. I will be at the shed or at J. A. & T. B. O'Hara's office, Ebensburg, every Saturday to fill orders.

A. SCHETTIG, or
A. ECKENRODE,
Carrolltown, Pa.

Buckleu's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee's Sale!

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises in Carroll township, Cambria county, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886, At 2 o'clock, p. m., that valuable farm formerly known as the Sebastian Luther farm, adjoining lands of Philip Brower, C. Luther, Henry Luther and others, containing about ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES.

Nearly all cleared and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, a large new frame barn and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable property, is well watered, in a good state of cultivation and situated about one mile south of Carrolltown, and will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance of one-third on confirmation thereof; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, the purchaser to pay for writing deed.

CALEB A. GRAY,
Assignee of C. E. McCormick and wife.
Carrolltown, Pa., Sep. 8 1t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hanlin, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

PHILIP NOON,
Executor.
Munster twp., Sept. 10, 1886.

SPECIAL ARGUMENT LIST.
THIRD WEEK OF SEPTEMBER.

Long	vs	Brallier
Risban	vs	Kearns et ux
Long	vs	Brallier
Kaylor, Assignee	vs	Burgoon

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, Sep. 6, 1886.

IRON OXIDE PAINT

Ready Mixed 50, 60, 75c. to $1.00 per gal. BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS. Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing with best coating and Cement. Agents wanted. Color card price list free. ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box 256, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sep. 10 2m.

AGENTS WANTED for the largest, oldest established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Annie Williamson, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

ALFRED WILLIAMSON,
Executor.
Gallitzin, Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE NAGLE,
Executor.
Clearfield twp., Sept. 3, 1886 6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Cambria township, on or about the 1st of July last, a two year old heifer, light red in color, with some white on face, belly and tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

E. J. HUMPHREYS.
Cambria twp. Sept. 3, 1886.

WANTED—I want you to do parlor work for me at your own home, good pay; $1 per piece; all materials free. A. LOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.

LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER Advertising, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 971 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

TRIAL LIST.—Sept. Term, 1886.
SECOND WEEK.

Use Porter Kinports	vs	Mechling
Freidhoff	vs	Washington Twp.
Bennett	vs	Boring
Ludwig	vs	Cambria Iron Co.
Myller	vs	Glass
Freidhoff	vs	Washington Twp.
Garman	vs	Lilly Boro.
Maucher	vs	Directors of Poor
McCormick	vs	Richards et al
Dilbert	vs	Kemery
Reed	vs	Thomas
Gunning	vs	Fitzharris
Lee et ux	vs	Quartz
Ansman	vs	C. C. & N. Y. S. L. R. R. Co.
Aumable	vs	Sprout
Knox	vs	Emerson
Poland	vs	Hayes
Murphy	vs	Allison
Evans & Hugh	vs	Long
Von Lunen	vs	Park
Shields	vs	C. C. Co. & N. Y. S. R. R. Co.
Hipps & Lloyd	vs	Mechling
Gwin	vs	Reynolds et al
Krause	vs	Rex

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.
Proth'y's Office, Aug. 9, 1886.

TRIAL LIST.—3d Monday in Sep., '86
Special Term.

Jackson J. S. Oil Co.	vs	Glenn
Learned	vs	Garman
Same	vs	Same
Behe et al	vs	Behe et al
Same	vs	Same
Richardson	vs	Luther

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.
Proth'y's Office. Aug 9, 1886.

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Francis X. Christy.

TAKE NOTICE That an inquest will be held at the late residence of Francis X. Christy, dec'd, in the township of Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria, on Monday, the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., July 16th, 1886.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Teresa Scanlan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to

JOSEPH HOGUE,
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of Teresa Scanlan, dec'd.
Loretto, Pa., Aug. 20, 1886.—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of William Callan, late of the township of Washington, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

A. W. BUCK,
Adm'r, d. b. n. c. t. a. of Wm. Callan, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of M. M. Adams, late of the township of Washington, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

MRS. MARY ADAMS,
R. DEVERAUX,
Adm'rs d. b. n. c. t. a. of M. M. Adams, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 30 6t.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

FOR SALE.—A farm containing 132½ acres within two miles of Altoona, will be sold on reasonable terms or will exchange for city property. For particulars inquire at Godfrey Wolf's Clothing Store, next door to postoffice, Altoona, Pa. Aug. 27-4t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Tomlinson and Ellen C., his wife, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, have made an assignment to the undersigned of all the property of said Charles Tomlinson in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Charles Tomlinson are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against him will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

F. D. SAUPP,
Assignee of Charles Tomlinson, Et. ux.
Loretto, Pa., Aug. 20, 1886.-6t.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Cambria county bonds of the issue of March 1st, 1882, for $500.00 each, from No. 111 to No. 140 both inclusive, are required to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, Ebensburg, Pa., on September 1st, 1886, after which date interest will cease on said bonds.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Commissioners.
Com's Office, Ebensburg, Pa.,
July 16th, 1886.
—Attest—
D. A. McGOUGH, clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of James Parrish, deceased, late of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES A. PARRISH,
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of Jas. Parrish, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 16-6t.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13,'85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG.

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR—

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN,

1.50 PER YEAR 1.50

WITHIN THE COUNTY.

OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, $1.70

THE "FREEMAN"

JOB OFFICE

—IS ONE OF THE—

MOST COMPLETE IN THE COUNTY

Address all communications to the

FREEMAN,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ELY'S Cream Balm Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs or offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

French's Hotel.

CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall and the Post Office.

This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture of ANY HOUSE in New York City and is conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms only one dollar per day. Half minute's walk from Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R. R.—All lines of cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafes and lunch counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.

July 2, 1886 1yr.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.
August 20, '86-3m.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course.

$200 PER YEAR.

Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. R. EWING, D. D., Principal.
July 23, 1886.

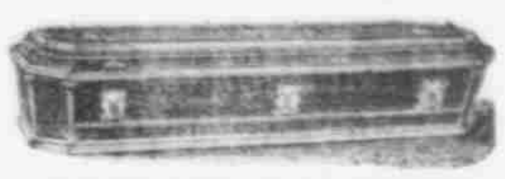
FRAZER AXLE GREASE

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 10 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cozy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT EVANS,



UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.

A full line of Caskets always on hand.

Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr. 20 '86.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches. *Painting, Trimming* and REPAIRING of all kinds done in the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected.

All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing

ABOUT 100 ACRES,

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FARM AND GARDEN.

Bran cools the blood of the cow.

A little milk and meal will keep the calf growing.

If you want to raise "stunts" keep the calves in the patch with the pigs.

A small quantity of bad milk will spoil a whole mass of cheese at the factory.

A cow is a milk producing machine and an exceedingly complicated and sensitive one at that.

A tablespoonful of clear lime water, or a raw egg put into the milk at every feed will cure scours in calves.

Heating curd too suddenly causes the pores to contract so that the whey and gas are not sufficiently liberated.

You cannot make good butter from poor food any more than you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Make your butter and cheese as good as possible, and then make the same effort to sell them to the best advantage.

It is said that there is not an established rule of agriculture which there is not almost as much experience to disprove as to confirm.

A layer of cotton batting round a hill of any plant which is apt to be infested with creeping insects will deter them from approaching; they do not like to get entangled in it.

At the approach of winter all the poor cows, old horses and otherwise depreciated stock should be disposed of. They cost as much to winter as stock that will increase in value, besides the danger of losses in wintering.

At any time now spare days may be employed in plowing for wheat. The work can not be done too thoroughly or the ground to well prepared. Wheat rarely receives the attention it should in preparation, which largely explains why the American yield hovers near a dozen bushels per acre.

The injury that the crow does to the corn, by pulling it up, is not generally great, and can be easily guarded against. A more serious indictment is found in the fact that the crow is the great enemy of insect destroying birds, whose nests it robs and whose young it kills. The squirrel is also open to the same charge.

To insure a good catch of timothy seed it should be sown in the fall with wheat or other winter grain. It is rather best to sow a few weeks after wheat seeding, else it might get growth enough to injure the grain crop the subsequent season. If clover is desired the seed should not be sown until spring, as young clover is very tender and will all be winter killed.

It is well understood by farmers that there is a joint worm that attacks barley, and often makes it light weight. It is siimlar to, but distinct from, a joint worm that attacks wheat. It is believed, however, that the barley joint worm also, under some circumstances, attacks the winter grain, and hence is suggested a caution against preceeding wheat with barley, which is quite common in the winter wheat growing localities.

There is a great advantage in having a hay cutter in the barn. By its use straw and other coarse fodder can be so mixed with meal that stock will eat all readily, and thus the capacity of the farm to keep stock and make manure may be largely increased. The stubs of coarse corn stalks will not be eaten unless steamed, but it is worth while to cut them up, if only for the advantage of having fine manure to be evenly spread during the winter and spring.

An Illinois drover and butcher says that twenty-five years ago it was difficult to find yearling steers that would weigh six hundred pounds live weight. They were not considered fully ripe until four years old, and then fifteen hundred pounds was considered an extreme weight. The feeding now is no better than then, or at least not more costly. Solely by improved breeding it is found possible to produce yearlings that weigh one thousand pounds, three-year-olds heavier than the four-year-olds, and full grown steers weighing two thousand pounds or more. There is certainly no more bone and frame in the improved stock, and it is consequently worth more per pound to the butcher. If it has taken more feed it has returned a larger proportion to the manure heap.

Noxious Weeds.

That class of plants known as noxious weeds is the coating which nature has taken to cover up her waste places and neglected soil. Without such a covering the soil would become sterile, unless cultivated by man; and one-half our farming lands would become a desert. They are the outgrowth of large half-tilled farms. The average farmer tries to till about twice as much land as he can till properly and consequently his crops are about two-thirds weeds and one-third grain. Our roadsides abound with weeds, the fence corners grow weeds and briers and our grain is full of weed seeds. The most common weeds are the thistle, burdock and wild parsnip, but all of them can be done away with through cultivation. Only till what land you properly can, and I will assure you that the weeds can be kept down. If you are not able to keep them down on all your place, set out forest trees or sell what land you are not able to work as it should be worked and you will raise more, have better health and make more money than you did before. The best way to get rid of Canada thistles is to thoroughly plow your thistle patch and plant it in corn or some other planted crop and then cultivate and hoe the piece thoroughly and cut off with the hoe every thistle that comes up. Sow no weed seeds and let none grow and you will be rid of them. If the thistles flourish in your pasture, mow them down several times during the year and they will soon disappear. To kill burdock, wild parsnip, etc., buy a grub hoe—an instrument something like an adz—and cut off, just below the surface of the ground, every burdock or parsnip you can find. The old root will not start again. Nevertheless weeds will flourish as long as farmers persist in working three or four times as much land as they are able to.

A Western Tornado.

"One July night," said a tall Western man, "I had my wheat stacked all ready for threshing, and went to bed feeling as rich as if I owned the country. About midnight I heard a clap of thunder, and the house began to rock like a willow tree. Then everything was quiet for a while, and I went to sleep. Early the next morning my wife got up and looked out of the window.

"'John,' said she, 'where on earth is your wheat?'

"'What,' said I, jumping out of bed, 'what's that you say?'

"'Where's the wheat?'

"I looked out of the window too, and I saw, stranger, the most remarkable sight I ever saw. There wasn't a grain of wheat within a mile of me. My barn yard was gone, the horse, the cows, and even the pigs were gone. There wasn't a remnant of my barn. I dressed and walked out of doors. The place was all changed, stranger—changed in a single night. My house was sitting in a garden by the side of a creek. There was a new barn in the yard, some red cows—mine were white; some black pigs—all mine were spotted, and instead of wheat there was the all firedest stack of corn-stalks you ever looked at. I thought at first that I was dreaming, and asked my wife to kick me, but I wasn't. About breakfast time some neighbors came in and asked where Mr. Jones was. I had never heard of him.

"'He used to live here,' they said.—'He lived here last night.'

"Then I told them of the crash and the rocking, and they said I must have been struck by a tornado. I asked them where I was. They said I was in Izurd county, which was fifty miles south of where I went to bed. Sure enough, they were right. The strangest part of it was, the house wasn't hurt a bit. The roof, even, didn't leak. The neighbors said it was a visitation of Providence, and the place belonged to me. But that wasn't all, stranger. About a year after that I heard from some of my old neighbors that Jones' house had been moved right up to where my old house stood, by the same blasted wind. Both of us concluded to stay where we were, and avoided any trouble on that account. I've been away three months, and can't exactly say where I do live now, but I expect I am still at the old stand."

Becoming a Desert.

The story that comes from Colorado speaks ill for its future. A large part of that State was included in what was known years ago as the "Great American Desert," a region reported to be parched, barren and uninhabitable. The pioneers came, the desert rolled back, and for a while it bloomed like a garden. To-day it threatens to return to the parched and dried up appearance it presented when the first explorers saw it. The loss and damage which have followed this change of climate, and the heat and drought of the present summer, are already great. Vegetation has been destroyed, the crops have been burnt up by the intense heat, and thousands of cattle have already fallen victims to it. The cattle are being rapidly rushed out of the State, where there is barely water enough to supply the demand of the human residents.—The Governor has been waited on, and has promised all the assistance in his power. He will see that the water in the State is husbanded, and will prevent its monopolization by the great ditch companies. But, withal, the situation is disagreeable, the more so since the people of Colorado believe that a permanent change is going on in the climate of their State. Its winters are more severe, its summers hotter, and the supply of water is growing annually less.—This has been so marked for a number of years past, that great fears are entertained lest Colorado may be relapsing into the condition of affairs prevailing in the days of old, when a large portion of its area was marked as the "Great American Desert.." Even if this prove to be a false alarm, the unfavorable seasons that Colorado has had lately will prove a check to its prosperity, showing that it has reached the furthest limit of its development.

The Mountain Lions of Montana.

Montana boasts the largest and most ferocious specimens of the mountain lion to be found on the Pacific coast. They are found in great numbers all through that country, and their ravages extend so far as not only to attack weak calves and yearlings on the ranges, but also sheep, goats and full grown steers. The natural home of the animal is there. The creatures are so bold and have become so numerous that the settlers are obliged to wage a war of extermination. The territory offers a bounty of $8 for every scalp, and in winter the cowboys, having lots of spare time, devote their energies to hunting the lions, which they find to be a profitable pursuit as well as full of adventure and excitement. Specimens are often killed measuring nine feet from tip to tip, and weighing 200 to 300 pounds. Many more measuring from ten to eleven feet are frequently bagged, and occasionally a monster reaching twelve feet.

Facts About the Stars.

Alpha Centaurii, the leading star in the constellation of the Centaur, is the nearest star to the earth, so far as is known. Its distance is usually placed at from 20,000,000,000,000 to 29,000,000,000,000 miles from the earth. A star called Sixty-one Cygni is classed second in distance, being put at 54,780,999,000,000 miles distance from our globe. Most of the stars, however, are millions of times farther away from us than these. Light travels about 186,000 miles in a second of time, and yet with this inconceivably rapid velocity, it would take light about twelve years to traverse the space separating us from that star.—From the greater portion of the stars light would be many centuries reaching us. That is to say, in these particular instances, the stars which we see are not the stars as they exist to-night, but as they existed before Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery, or even before the creation of Adam.

When hunger pinches, poverty braves the storm.

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DEATH BY DROWNING.

What Happens when Persons Sink in the Water.

In all flights of the imagination, the water, whether of classical myth or popular folk lore, is regularly recurrent. In one form or another, as the obstructing barrier, or as the gracious medium, the magic fluid that makes or mars enchantment, the flood from which surpassing treasures are retrieved, or in which life is finally lost, we find this element conspicuous; and it would, indeed, be a curiously interesting compilation that should bring together all the streams and channels of myth and story, the rivers, fountains, meres, lakes, and tarns that have been eventful in legend and fable. It would be found that in nearly all of them, where the closing tragedy of life has its scene laid in the sub-aqueous abode of the water folk, there is a tendency on the part of the narrator to make death by drowning an easy and painless mode of escape from existence. Enamored water fairies come and claim the strong swimmer, or carry off the bathing girl as a playmate. The dark blue water from the glacier runs icy cold and very deep. The doomed youth, however, plunges in, and all of a sudden the drops of water around his head glitter as if lit with blue flames, and tinkle by, like the chiming of fairy bells, and the Ice Maiden rises from the ground and kisses the swimmer's feet, whereupon a cold, deathly chill strikes through him as he sinks; and then all is still. "Happy was he thus to pass from life to life," says Hans Andersen. Nor do those who have been rescued from death by drowning, even when life had seemed extinct, speak of their last moment of earthly consciousness with horror. They remember the struggle, followed by a more brief bewilderment of sounds, and a still more brief flash of thoughts: but after this a gracious forgetfulness overcame them, and they seemed to sink into sleep. Men and women have thus descended into the abyss of death, and have looked into its secrets "as far perhaps as human eyes can have looked and been permitted to return." At a certain stage of the descent the vision is struck as by some phosphoric radiance, and the water is broken up into glittering points, and simultaneously, so some have left upon solemn record, "a mighty theater engenders within the brain." In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, every act, every design of the past, lives again, and a light falls upon the whole path of life backward into the shades of infancy.—The very instantaneity of the process, however, presenting everything, not in succession, but as co-existent, deprives the sudden retrospect of its terrors, and unconsciousness, they pretend, comes as a sense of relief and even of physical pleasure. The unfortunates, the weak ones, or the most sorely tried, whose names stand on the death roll of our many different waters, have probably no definite preference before them when they seek from the cold, dark water the solace which earth will not offer. They see in the rolling tide merely a form of suicide which is free from many of the shocking incidents of other modes of self destruction, and one that needs no money to compass it, nor preparation beforehand to insure its certainty, and then, too, all is over so soon. No wonder, then, that when the fascination for suicide takes hold of the wretched, they should turn to the dark river as to a friend; and little wonder that in the great cities the tale of the dead should be annually so great.

DAKOTA STORIES.

A Great Country no Doubt, but the Stories About it Greater.

About two weeks ago I saw a farmer out behind a straw stack gathering into a heap a lot of old bones and pieces of hides, and sprinkling salt on them. I saw the same man yesterday selling a fine pair of steers to a butcher up town. They were so fat and had filled up so fast that he had bound their hides with an old buffalo rope. This granger was a Sunday school superintendent before he came to Dakota, but he swore those were the same cattle I had seen him kicking together behind the straw stack. He said all they had eaten was some wild grass that had sprung up in his door yard, where the women folks had thrown a few tubs of warm soapsuds on wash days. He said that he had learned the best way to winter stock in Dakota was to knock them to pieces in the fall, and set them up again as wanted, otherwise, unless there happened to be a blizzard every week, they were liable to get too fat and round feeding upon the native grass.

Last fall I stopped at a house to get a match to light my pipe. The man told me to go right out into the garden and pick all I wanted. I did not know what he meant at first, but he went out with me, and—I'm almost afraid you'll think I'm a liar for telling it—there was about half an acre growing of the finest parlor matches I ever saw. They were as thick as hairs on a blind mule. He said he had a poor crop the year before, because the seed was too good for such soil. So this year he had mixed his seed matches with about one-third toothpicks and got a splendid yield.

I went out after breakfast and saw the man blowing up Hubbard squashes with gunpowder. They were too large to be moved, and the farmer wanted the ground. I noticed that one of his wife's legs was about eight inches longer than the other, and the man explained it in this way: He said that when they first came to Dakota they lived in a "dug-out," with nothing but the ground for a floor, from which they had to mow the grass once a day to find the baby. He said his wife was in the habit of sitting with one leg over the other knee, and the leg that remained in contact with the soil got such a start that the other could never catch up.

"I wish, John, you could be contented to settle down and live like other people and not go roving all over the country. You must remember that 'a rolling stone gathers no moss.'"

"True enough, father; but you must also remember that 'a setting hen never gets fat.'"

BILIOUSNESS. Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

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Gibraltar.

A tourist through Gibraltar says: A quaint town it was that we rode through, with its European stores and Asiatic or African stalls, its medley of sounds—English, Spanish and Arabic; its costumes from every part of the Levant. Up, up, up, until we reached the lower range of fortifications, and enjoyed the view and the clear air. Then a monster gate opened before us, and we rode through the lower tier of the galleries, passing the great guns that so effectually hold any foe, however strong, at a respectful distance. Arrived at the upper tier, we had to dismount, and, still up and up, back and forth, until we stood in St. George's Hall, with its six guns, and room for, perhaps, 100 to 150 men.

Through miles upon miles of galleries; through numberless chambers cut in the solid limestone, every stroke with hammer and chisel, not a blast used in the whole, except to open the portholes. Stepping out onto a small, natural balcony we looked down some 700 feet to the town, traced the line of British sentinels and then the Spanish outposts just beyond the neutral ground, about a quarter of a mile wide and perhaps a mile and a half long, stretching from the Mediterranean to the bay of Gibraltar. Still further on was the hill where sat the Spanish Queen and looked on in dismay as outpost after outpost yielded to British valor and the pride of her country went to a hostile nation.

Back again to our donkeys, and we wound our way along the Southern face of the rock to the signal station, 1255 feet above the sea. The view was magnificent. To the north lay the Ronda Mountains and the snow-capped Sierra Nevada; eastward the blue waters of the Mediterranean, calm as a lake and dotted with white sails; south, the coast of Africa, with its dark, forbidding cliffs, and the Atlas Mountains rose up before us. Just behind us lay the city of Gibraltar, with its endless row of guns, scarcely relieved by the luxuriant foliage—even in December—of the Alameda. Then came the bay with its coal barges, and its numerous steamers bound to every quarter of the globe, and, beyond, the town of Algesiras and the hills stretching away to Cadiz. Poor Spain.

Below the signal station are the caves—not the least remarkable among the sights of this interesting place. We visited but one,—that of St. Michael, and were content to go no farther, but to return to our ship impressed more than ever with the wonderful grip England has upon the Levant. Apparently her position here is almost impregnable.—With a garrison of 5000 men, provisions for five years, with large water supplies and the solid rock to live in, it is difficult to see what can dislodge her.

A young woman from the country sued her ex-lover for breach of promise, and the lawyers, as usual, were asking all sorts of inquisitive questions.

"You say," remarked one, "that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?"

"Yes," was the reply, with a blush.

"How close?"

"Close enough that one cheer was all the settin' room needed."

"And you say he put his arm around you"

"No, I didn't."

"What did you say, then?"

"I said he put both arms around me."

"Then what?"

"He hugged me."

"Very hard?"

"Yes, he did; so dern hard that I came purty near hollerin' out."

"Why didn't you, then?"

"'Cause I was afeered he'd stop."

The court fell off the bench and had to be carried out and put under the hydrant for resuscitation.

Bob's Composition on Cats.

A cat is a curius animel. It has fore feet and also fore legs. Its head is at one end of its body and its tale is at the other. When it walks its hed goes along before and its tale follows along behind. Its front feet walks before and its hine feet walks along behind. If a kan is tide to a cat's tale it will not track when it walks. It is not good for a cat to tie a bunch of fire crackers to its tale either—it is apt to walk too fast and get heated. A cat's tale is a good handle for to pick the cat up by, but it's hard on the cat. Cats can clime trees. Dogs can't. That is lucky for cats. When a dog gits after them they kin clime a tree and sass back without gittin' hurt. You can't hit a cat. Wunct I thru a brick at one and hit a nole rooster. The ole rooster he dide, but the cat didn't.

The death of Miss Abagail Bates, at Scituate, Mass., recalls a favorite story of youthful shrewdness and heroism.

During the war of 1812 two little girls prevented the British force from landing at that place by concealing themselves in a clump of bushes and playing vigorous martial music on a fife and drum.—Miss Bates and her companion were the only persons in the immediate locality at the time, the male residents having been engaged in duties at a remote point. These children enjoyed the distinction of having defeated the English troops. Miss Bates was 89 years old at the time of her death.

"Mamma, are we all made of dust?"

"Yes, my son."

"I was born in January, wasn't I?"

"Yes, little boy."

"But there isn't any dust in January. The ground is all frozen up in January, isn't it?"

"For heaven's sake don't ask so many foolish questions, Johnny."

"But I am made of dust, ain't I?"

"Yes, of course."

"Why don't I get muddy inside when I drink water?"

"Oh, Lord, child, give me a rest."

"I see you are building yourself a new house, Mr. Brown." "Yes, you are right." "Made the money out of whiskey, I suppose." "No." "Why, you are a liquor dealer, are you not?" "Oh yes, but the money I'm putting into this house was made out of the water I put into the whiskey which I sold. Do you see?"